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RAILROAD STRIKE WILL NOT OCCUR, SAYS LEADER LEE

President of Railway Brotherhood States That Trainmen, While Loyal, Will Firmly Demand Higher Wages

President Wilson's declaration that it is inconceivable to him that "patriotic men should now for a moment contemplate the interruption of the transportation which is so absolutely necessary to the safety of the Nation and to its success in arms," is taken to apply with equal force to all industrial activities in the United States, and to be the motive in the more thorough efforts now manifested to suppress completely the operations of enemy aliens. The recent work of the pro-Germans, widespread throughout the country, has led to a plan to force all enemy aliens to register with a view to keeping a closer watch on them. Prominent among the reassuring features of the war situation are the renewed pledge of the loyalty of the railway men and the opinion stated by President Lee of the Trainmen's Brotherhood that there will be no railway strike. There is little question that President Wilson will let the chiefs of the railroad brotherhoods know in the conference with them on Nov. 22 that if the employees at this time take any action that might cause embarrassment to the Government in moving troops and supplies, the Government will not hesitate a moment to take over the railroads.

CLEVELAND, O.—"There is not going to be a railroad strike—don't even imagine it for a minute." With this statement, W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, which is voting on a demand for increased wages, registered his faith in President Wilson's policy.

Mr. Lee was asked whether he thought the President's policy led to a government dictatorship over the railroads. "I wouldn't want to say that it doesn't," he replied.

He intimated that the trainmen will firmly demand higher wages, "and you know as well as I that the railroads won't grant them without increased revenues," said he.

This led to the inference that Mr. Lee expects the deadlock which President Wilson spoke of in his letter to the chairman of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation, when he mentioned the "possibility of being obliged to take unusual measures to operate the railroads."

Mr. Lee scouted the idea that the President might draft the railroad employees and force them to work at army wages. "We have talked to the President about that," he said, but he wouldn't state what assurance, if any, the President gave. "There is no law for such action," said Mr. Lee. "The Government's policy points the other way. The whole trend has been to raise existing wages of necessary employees when the Government asks their unstinted cooperation to win the war."

Mr. Lee pointed to England's railway dictatorship, sanctioned by both the railroad and the employees, which meant bigger profits and higher wages.

"And let no one question the patriotism of the railway trainmen," declared Mr. Lee.

He told for the first time of the cancellation of a law governing his brotherhood to encourage enlistments of trainmen in the Nation's fighting forces. The insurance department, he said, has been governed by a law which automatically cancels the insurance of members if they go to war. "I set that law aside by executive action," he declared. "In case a trainman enlists, his insurance dues are paid by the grand lodge and his insurance holds. This will cost us millions of dollars, but it is an act of patriotism on the part of the trainmen, and there have been no objections."

Mr. Lee's executive order closed with the statement: "We have felt the great patriotic heart of the railway employees of the United States and Canada. If we have erred in the interests of liberty and humanity, we ask your tolerance. It often has been said by our enemies that organized labor is a menace to good government. Now that we are fighting the enemies of democracy, our loyalty will be proved."

Doubts Loyalty of Teachers

Editorial in New York Paper Counsels Dismissal for Those Disaffected

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Raising the question whether there are teachers in the public schools who exert their influence in a manner that amounts to disloyalty, the World says editorially today:

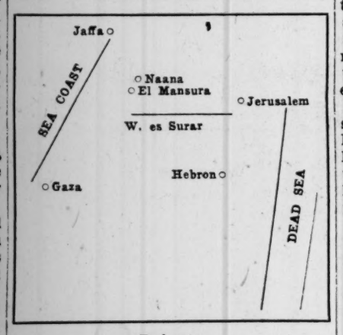
Concerning three teachers in De Witt Clinton High School suspended

(Continued on page four, column one)

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The railway from Jerusalem curves in a shallow bow to a junction some ten miles west, as the crow flies. There it meets the main line running south to the Egyptian border and north to Aleppo, and so to Constantinople. It is this junction of the Jerusalem branch with the main line that one of General Allenby's columns has now occupied, and from which they have advanced west along the line to Wadi es Surar, only some ten miles from Jerusalem, as the crow flies, and perhaps twelve along the railway. Almost eighteen miles southwest of Jerusalem is Hebron, where the main covering force of the Turkish army is intrenched, and where it is faced by General Allenby's second column. It is clear, therefore, that the first column, which holds the railway ten miles from Jerusalem, has got between the Turkish army and the city, whilst the Turkish army has no railway along which to retire until it reaches the Jerusalem branch, which is now in General Allenby's hands. It will be seen, therefore, that the position of the Turkish army at Hebron is an extremely dangerous one, as it is between two British forces, and has the coast, covered by the British war vessels, to its west. It must, therefore, either defeat the British to the north or south of it, or retreat east, so as to endeavor to reach the line from Damascus to Medina. In order to do this, however, it will either have to pass round the southern end of the Dead Sea, or pass between the northern end of that sea and Jerusalem. A concerted action between the garrison in Jerusalem and the army at Hebron is, of course, a possibility, but the garrison in Jerusalem is an entirely unknown quantity.

The line of the Piave still holds. That is the important news from the front this morning. In a minor way the holding of the Piave is something like the holding of Liége earlier in the war, that is to say, it is giving time for the British and French to bring up their reliefs, which General Maurice pointed out yesterday could not arrive for a day or two. With the arrival of these and the reorganization of the Italian troops, it by no means follows that the position of General von Bülow will be a comfortable one. The perpetual extending of lines of communication, unless they



Palestine

Diagram illustrating the accounts of the fighting in the vicinity of Jerusalem indicates the direction of the seacoast, the Wadi es Surar and the position of the Dead Sea

can be driven right home and complete their work, is by no means satisfactory.

From the other fronts there is nothing but the usual news.

Italians Hold Ground

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—Italian troops are holding fast on the Piave river line.

Fresh enemy attempts to cross the river were frustrated, yesterday's war

(Continued on page two, column four)

PARTY LINE DRAWING IN CRISIS IS SCORED

ALBANY, N. Y.—George R. Lunn, Mayor of Schenectady, addressed the State Federation of Women's Clubs today on politics and the war.

"This one thing seems to me to be essential," Mayor Lunn said. "Narrow partisanship drawing a party line should not be thought of in this time of National crisis. When our nation is threatened by foes without and enemies within, you women have entered into the kingdom of your heritage at a grave time.

"Giving every cerdit of sincerity to our misguided pacifists, it nevertheless remains true that they furnish us an example of the menace of muddleheadedness. This is no time for muddle-headedness. It is the time for courage and clear thinking."

NEW JERSEY POWDER PLANT RESTRAINED

TRENTON, N. J.—Vice-Chancellor Backers has handed down a decision restraining the New Jersey branch of the Dupont Powder Company from distributing its corporate assets by using $26,000,000 of debenture shares of the Delaware company to retire a similar amount of New Jersey shares, which would decrease the common stock to $3,500,000.

The injunction was granted upon the application of Francis Hoyt and other owners of 40,000 of the New Jersey Company's bonds which they claimed would be impaired.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Topical

Gen. Sir David Henderson, K. C. B.

CHURCHMEN QUERY PROHIBITION MOVE

Episcopal Convention Declines to Make Recommendation to Congress for Law Passage

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At a session of the diocesan convention of the Protestant Episcopal convention held here, a motion to recommend to Congress the passing of a prohibitory law was amended to read that the proposal be referred to the Social Service Commission, "to act upon it in the manner they deem wisest" to obtain the end in view.

Speaking on this motion, which was sponsored by Bishop Courtney, the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, declared that while he was in favor of temperance, he believed such a law as was proposed could not be enforced.

"We must not put a law on our books," he said, "which would deny stimulants to our boys when they lie wounded and parched in the blistering sun or wet and cold in the drenching rains."

Dr. Parks then expressed the belief that the Russian upheaval was caused largely by the enactment of an unenforceable prohibition law.

After the vote on the amendment proposition, Bishop Courtney offered a resolution providing that the members of the convention promise totally to abstain from the use of all alcoholic beverages for the duration of the war, and that the clerical members of the convention urge the same action upon their congregations. If the members of the convention were sincere in their previous vote on the amended proposition, the bishop said, this resolution undoubtedly would be passed unanimously.

Francis Lynde Stetson, a lay delegate, declared he did not believe any convention has the right to ask its members or those whom it represents to make such a promise.

The resolution was defeated almost unanimously.

NO SETTLEMENT YET REACHED IN FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday) — No solution has yet been reached of the problem arising out of the resignation of the Painlevé ministry. Among the names mentioned for premiership are Messieurs Clémenceau, Viviani and Barthou. The Government's attitude on the questions arising directly or indirectly from the Bolo revelations has met with much opposition, determination being shown, in many quarters, to have the whole matter brought to light and threshed out fully.

The majority against M. Painlevé included the Right and nearly all the extreme Left. The fall of the Government was no surprise, in view of the turbulence in the Chamber when the Premier proposed to postpone the interpellation on judicial affairs. The Right were particularly vehement.

TURKS RETIRE IN MESOPOTAMIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Turkish forces in Mesopotamia having withdrawn 30 to 50 miles north of Tekrit, the British returned to their original positions, accordnig to the plans made before the Tekrit advance, says an official statement issued yesterday.

VICTORY LOAN PROGRESS

TORONTO, Ontario (Thursday)—At the end of the third day of the Victory Loan campaign here, the team captains reported total subscriptions of $8,964,550.

SOME FACTS ABOUT BRITISH AIR CORPS

Sir David Henderson, in an Interview, Surveys Work of Airmen, and Tells Why the Service Does Not Advertise

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LONDON, England—No one knew very much about the work of the British naval and military flying men before the war. Was there not a notion about at one time that there must be something seriously wrong with the military air service because in this connection one read of nothing but accidents. Then came the war and the British airman was found to be just as good as the German—and better. While the public eye had been focused on the young sportsmen at Hendon and Brooklands the flying men of the army had been working not the less hard because they worked in well-kept secrecy, and the many accidents were only the outward and visible sign of the tremendous amount of flying that was going on.

That was the policy of Sir David Henderson—till the other day chief of the army flying men—then. It is his policy today, and in the following interview with a representative of this paper, he gave some very cogent reasons for his policy of what one might call "quietness and composure" in regard to the air service today. "Why does the Royal Flying Corps not advertise? Why does it not, like the flying corps of other armies, have its individual heroes whose exploits are the topic of every newspaper. Here is one good reason. We have plenty of men whose fighting exploits in the air would make good reading. But the point is that these air heroes would inevitably be fighting pilots. Now the fighting pilot, though he is most in the picture, though he has the best machine and certainly the best time, is not necessarily the best pilot nor the most capable man. The fighting pilot, you must remember, is only there to protect the man who is doing the really useful work, namely, the spotting for the artillery, the bombing of ammunition dumps, reconnaissance and photography and so on. If the fighting pilots were to get all the limelight these others men would automatically be thrown into the shade. Now I have no doubt whatever that if that happened these others would tend to be a bit dispirited and we would not be able to keep up the average caliber of the corps. The general level of quality in the corps would suffer. That is what has happened in Germany and in other countries.

"On the other hand, out on the British front I would be prepared to turn any reconnoitering squadron into a fighting squadron in a very few days and I would guarantee you would not be able to tell the difference. In short, as against personality and the individual spirit we have aimed at cultivating the squadron spirit and we have been very successful in doing so. We have avoided individual rivalry which is unhealthy, and have inculcated a healthy rivalry as between squadrons. The men are very proud of their squadrons. If you ask a pilot home from the front how many Huns he has put down he will probably reply, 'Oh, my squadron put down so many last month' and it may not occur to him to tell you how many he put down himself."

"Then again," added Sir David, "we have no time just now for peace-time stunts. The Royal Flying Corps is exceedingly busy at its proper work,

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GERMANS COMING OVER TO ALLIES

Hundreds Said to Be Surrendering Voluntarily on Western War Front—They Are Not to Be Held as Enemy Prisoners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Advices received by officials connected with the United States Government indicate that hundreds of German troops are surrendering voluntarily on the western front, using "Republic" as their password. It is explained that these surrenders are looked upon as the result of the campaign conducted by the French Government since President Wilson's appeals for a German democracy were dropped above the German lines by aviators in the service of the allied governments.

The Christian Science Monitor investigated this report today and was assured that it was authentic. It was even said that the actual letters showing the truth of the claims advanced are in the hands of United States officials. The Germans who are surrendering are said to do so with the understanding that they are not to be treated as enemy prisoners, but permitted to work in the interests of a German republic.

"The advocates of a republic of Germany," said a report to the American Government, "who are conducting a brilliant campaign from the security of a neutral neighboring state, are distributing among German homes and through the German armies this important information:

"Let 'republic' be your password.

"To the Comrades on the West Front: We have secured the issue of the following general order to the French army: Whoever surrenders himself and gives the password 'republic' will not be treated as enemy prisoner of war. If he desires, he will be permitted to work with us and with our countrymen in the same cause for the freedom of Germany."

HOUSTON RIOT CASE APPROACHES CLOSE

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—With the turning of state's evidence by one Negro soldier on charges growing out of the Houston riot of Aug. 23, the prosecution is rapidly approaching its close.

Private Lloyd Shorter, one of the 63 defendants, said he participated in the raid and was with the troopers when most of the shooting was done.

He has designated 21 of the 63 defendants as men he had actually seen in the column raiding Houston that night.

VIGILANCE CORPS FORMATION URGED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Organization of vigilance corps in every city and town as a means of combating German propaganda has been urged by the American Defense Society here.

The duties of these corps, according to the plan, would be to classify residents in the communities in groups: 1—Loyal; 2—Disloyal; 3—Doubtful; 4—Unknown.

NAVY OFFICIALS CONFER

LONDON, England (Thursday) — Admiral Benson, chief of the United States Navy Board, and a member of the American Mission, has been actively conferring with British Navy officials, according to an Admiralty announcement today. Among those with whom he has been in consultation are the First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Eric Geddes, and Sir John Jellicoe, First Sea Lord, the statement said. The Admiralty declared that close cooperation by the two navies was improving the submarine situation.

MANY MILLIONS PAID IN ON LIBERTY BONDS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Installment buyers of Liberty bonds paid in about $685,000,000 today, the first 18 per cent required. Of this $300,000,000 will immediately be turned over by the treasury to take up a certificate issue of three months ago. This is the last day purchasers of the first 3½ per cent Liberty bonds may transfer them into the second 4 per cent bonds.

NO-LICENSE WORK IN CITIES OPENED

Campaign to Make Massachusetts Communities "Dry" to Be Pressed With Unusual Activity in the Elections

Features of the no-license campaign in Massachusetts, which is already beginning, will be the display of posters, exhortations by clergymen and house-to-house canvassing for the support of voters. The canvassing will be conducted by members of various temperance organizations who will be provided with the voters' lists. A strong effort will be made to bring out the vote of men who are indifferent to civic duties and development of unexpected strength is expected to result. Public opinion must be aroused this year, declare the leaders.

Announcement of lack of ample funds to carry on a vigorous campaign has simply served to spur on the Christian Endeavor Union and kindred organizations. Under their leaders members of hundreds of societies have launched upon a campaign of advertising to get out the "stays-at-home." The posters are printed, samples have been sent to societies which have so far delayed their orders, and already many are up in commanding positions in so-called "close towns," and in cities the loss of which to the temperance forces would be a misfortune.

One prominent temperance director said, "There are 33,558 stay-at-homes in Boston alone, according to the statistics of last year. Our present campaign is to some extent based on the hope that we can get out some of these to vote. If we can get this element out, we feel that they would vote right."

The cost of the largest posters is met by the committee on citizenship of the Massachusetts Young Peoples Societies, a composite name for the concerted activities of the United Society of Christian Endeavor and other organizations.

It reads in part: "One hundred and ninety-five thousand voters or over twenty-nine per cent of the registered voters of Massachusetts, failed to vote last year. Citizenship is a privilege. It is also a solemn duty. You have the right to vote. You have no right not to vote."

In Boston 75 societies are posting this warning to election day delinquents.

One poster declares: "Indifference to civic responsibility is a crime. Your duty demands that you do nothing to interfere with the casting of your ballot."

Smaller posters for display in store windows are on the illustrated order, bearing figures of Liberty and Uncle Sam, and of the Capitol Building, Washington. These, issued by the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, are primarily for advertising the December convention at Washington, but their display in this State will have its effect upon voters, as the message is all-appealing.

Clergymen do not propose to let the campaign go by without taking a personal turn at it. They will in such places as Brighton, Allston, Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, Dorchester and Hyde Park, at least, keep up the yearly agitation for no-license.

At least in two instances residents of suburban districts claim that the

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Treatment That Is Prayer
From Beersheba to Gaza

British Premier Faces His Critics at Westminster

Mr. Lloyd George Reads Terms of Agreement on Superior War Council Reached by Great Britain, France, Italy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—The members of the House of Commons were intensely interested in the Prime Minister's statement on the Supreme War Council, in view of the exceptional newspaper storm roused by his Paris speech. The statement was made in answer to a question put by Mr. Asquith in a crowded house, amid cheers, a question which focused all the dilemmas conjectured by responsible critics.

Mr. Asquith asked for a precise definition of the council's functions, particularly of its military staff, whether the council, if so advised by its staff, shall have power to interfere with or override the opinions on strategy of the general staff at home and generals in the field, whether the military staff of the council would have intelligence and operations departments or either, and whether the ultimate decisions as to the distribution and movements of the armies would rest with the council or with the governments represented on it, and whether an opportunity would be given for a discussion of the scheme and of the Premier's statements in Paris.

Mr. Lloyd George replied to this comprehensive question by reading the actual terms of the agreement between Great Britain, France and Italy.

Its eight clauses are as follows:

First—With a view to better coordination of the military action on the western front, a Supreme War Council is created composed of the Prime Ministers and a member of the Government of each of the great powers whose armies are fighting on that front, the extension of the scope of the council to other fronts to be reserved for discussion with the other great powers.

Second—The Supreme War Council has for its mission to watch over the general conduct of the war. It prepares recommendations for the consideration of the governments and keeps itself informed of their execution and reports thereon to the respective governments.

Third—The general staff and military commands of the armies of each power charged with the conduct of the military operations remain responsible to their respective governments.

Fourth—General war plans drawn by competent military authorities are submitted to the Supreme War Council, which under high authority of the Government insures its concordance and submits, if need be, any necessary changes.

Fifth—Each power delegates to the Supreme War Council one permanent military representative whose active function is to act as technical adviser to the council.

Sixth—Military representatives receive from the Government and the competent military authorities of their country, all proposals, information and documents relating to the conduct of the war.

Seventh—The military representatives watch day by day the situation of the forces and the means of all kinds of which the Allies and enemy armies dispose.

Eighth—The Supreme War Council meets normally at Versailles, where the permanent military representatives and staffs are established; they may meet at other places according to circumstances. Meetings of the Supreme War Council take place at least once a month.

From the foregoing, Mr. Lloyd George said, it will be clear that the council will have no executive power. Official decisions in strategy would rest with the several governments of the Allies. Hence there would be no operations department attached to the control. The permanent military representatives would derive all information necessary to enable them to submit plans to the council from existing intelligence departments.

The object, the Premier said, has been to set up a central body charged with the duty of continuously surveying the field of operations as a whole in the light of information derived from all fronts and from all governments and staffs, of coordinating the plans of the different general staffs and, if necessary, of making proposals of their own for the better conduct of the war. An opportunity for discussion would be given on Monday.

Paris Speech a Bombshell

Well to Await Further Developments Before Predicting Political Crisis

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday) — Mr. Lloyd George's Paris speech has been in the nature of a bombshell, but it would be well to await further developments before concluding that another political crisis is brewing.

So far the discussion in the press and elsewhere indicates the general conviction that the underlying idea of a Supreme War Council, namely, the closest possible coordination of the Allies' war direction and efforts, is simple common sense and is indicated by the logic of recent events. The main

concern of responsible critics appears to be as to the relations of the new military body and existing staffs and high commands, it being contended that there is danger now of two military bodies giving conflicting advice on strategy, with statesmen in the position of arbiters between them.

The Prime Minister, however, has not yet had an opportunity to explain his plan in detail.

Prolongation of Parliament

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—In the House of Commons yesterday questions relating to the Foreign Office revealed the fact that Constantine's wireless connection with Berlin was known and some messages intercepted at the time and this with other things led to the blockade of Greece, the removal of the army and ultimately to the deposition of Constantine.

Mr. Bonar Law moved the second reading of the bill to prolong Parliament another eight months. He explained that he had no obsession about the impossibility of holding a general election, which would be inevitable, if, for example, no Government could during the crisis be constituted in the present Parliament or if the House appeared to be faltering in the prosecution of the war, when an election would be needed to show the country that it intended to see the war through.

Mr. Asquith supported the Government, arguing that it was extremely undesirable in the stress of war that the country should be involved in the turmoil of a general election.

Some Press Comments

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Prime Minister's speech in Paris and the formation of the war council has aroused considerable discussion in the press. Thus the Morning Post says editorially: "We are committed to military unity, and this unity is to be achieved by what! Why, by a political council. This political council, advised by its own staff of experts, is to see to it in the future that no opportunity is missed of skipping from one Dolomite peak to another into Germany by way of Vienna. Moreover, as the western front is 'impenetrable,' we may take it that the political council will transfer the serious business of war to the gates of the Balkans and other distant and fascinating places where there are opportunities for 'straight fighting' not afforded in the West. The political council will, in fact, give a tinge of reality to a war hitherto carried on in the realms of rhetoric.

"It is an amazing, and, we must add, an alarming prospect, nor are we reconciled to it by Painlevé's sober explanation. Strategic unity we all desire, but political strategy is something which fills us with apprehension.

"We are not surprised that Asquith, no doubt for his own political ends, seizes upon his opportunity and intends to make the most of it in the House of Commons. Mr. Lloyd George has presented that arch-politician an opportunity which he cannot fail to turn to his advantage and the discomfort of the Government.

"We are far from rejoicing at such a prospect, for we recognize in Lloyd George a man infinitely more zealous in the national and allied cause than his predecessor. Lloyd George has many inspirations, some of great value to the country. If his energies could only be guided and controlled he might lead the country to victory.

"In Sir William Robertson and Sir Douglas Haig he has two loyal and faithful soldiers who may be confidently trusted never to let him down. Let him continue to trust them and he is sure of ultimate victory, but if he interferes, if he catches the reins from the hands of the charioteer at every corner of the course, he will have a spill, and not only himself but all he stands for will come to ruin."

The Westminster Gazette is afraid the phrase "unity of control" might lead to a dispersal of forces.

"Would unified control," it asks, "have accepted the idea which the Prime Minister quotes, with approval from an American journalist, of an offensive via Laibach against Vienna, and if on various grounds it had rejected that idea would it, in the face of General Cadorna's assurance that he was not in any anxiety about a German-Austrian attack, have sent troops from other fronts to make assurance doubly sure?"

The Evening Standard and The Pall Mall Gazette support Mr. Lloyd George. The Evening News abstains from comment and the Globe is frankly hostile.

The Star does not believe in swapping strategists while crossing a Niagara.

BAVARIAN PREMIER TO MAINTAIN UNITY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—In his first speech as Premier in the Bavarian Lower House, Herr von Dandl said that so long as the enemy menaced Germany's existence, the controversy about political aims must not shake national unity. Maintenance of unity and peace at home demanded, he said, centralized and uniform leadership, and that, together with the maintenance of continuous touch between King and people, would be his chief task.

Bavaria's future, he continued could only be assured within the empire, and the enemy's hopes of dissension between north and south were idle, and now that a Bavarian was head of the Imperial Government, Bavaria could be confident the latter would comprehend the wants of the federal states. The military situation, the Premier added, warranted confidence that all the enemy's destructive plans would be frustrated, and he reechoed Count von Czernin's recent threat that the Central Powers' peace offer would not hold good indefinitely.

SOME FACTS ABOUT BRITISH AIR CORPS

(Continued from page one)

which is knocking down German machines, spotting German batteries and helping to silence them, exploding their ammunition dumps, raiding their railway lines, bombing their hangars and formations on the march, reconnoitering, and so on. It has simply not got the time or the material or the men for stunts which might be extremely useful in peace time, such as long-distance flights which serve no military end."

Sir David Henderson lately gave up his job to undertake "special work." It was work for half a dozen men, for he was not only supreme head of the air service, but he represented it on the army council. That it was done well is sufficiently indicated by the success of the British flying men at the front. No doubt they have always to fight for the supremacy of the air, but it is a well-known and very clearly established fact that they always get it. Every soldier at the front knows what happened, for example, during the closing period of the battle of the Somme, when for 10 miles behind the German battle front there was practically never an aeroplane or a kite balloon to be seen. That was the German airman's Waterloo, and it gave him a shock which made him put forward the most frantic efforts in succeeding months in the effort to prevent such a disaster ever happening again.

Naturally, therefore, though Sir David Henderson's "special work" may not be in the air, he is anxious that the service he has hitherto directed should not be handicapped. "We are all greatly impressed," he remarked, "with the effort America is going to make and is making in the air. I think she is going to be very successful, though perhaps not so successful as some of the American newspapers imagine. If the Archangel Gabriel himself was in command of the American flying corps I do not think it could achieve some of the things apparently expected of it. But unquestionably it will be very successful and I am anxious that in its own efforts to achieve success it should not handicap the work of the British flying corps. I hope they are not going to throw the material we ordered nine and ten months ago into the pool. Training machines for example. We want the training machines we ordered now for we can use them now." Sir David by his intonation emphatically underlined the "now." "We cannot train the pilots urgently required for next spring if we do not get these machines that we ordered sent forward. After all we are on the ground and we were there first. There are many other things for which we are dependent on America—for example, spruce. I hardly think there is enough spruce in the whole of America for all the aeroplanes that it is proposed to build and I hope we will get our share. But I have no doubt the American air board is fully awake to the necessity of seeing that a scarce commodity like spruce is used economically and fairly apportioned."

Sir David had something to say as to the expansion of the Royal Flying Corps. "I cannot give you the exact figures," he remarked, "but the Royal Flying Corps has multiplied itself from seventy to a hundred times as compared with the beginning of the war. While doing so we have carried on the war in the air since the very first day of the fighting. We have had very heavy losses in men and material. These have had to be replaced and simultaneously this tremendous expansion has been going on. I do not think any of our allies would contradict the statement that we have had the hardest time. Just now also our job is the toughest, for the Germans always keep over against us their best fighting squadrons. They have reason to dislike us. From the very start we have pursued the policy of always going for the Germans. Our casualties have mainly occurred on the German side of the lines and practically all our work is done there. The Germans have never managed to do anything like it. Occasionally they have concentrated at one point and gone for our kite balloons or tried some other stunt, but this has only lasted a short time, while our attacks on their side of the line have been constant. It is a very expensive policy and causes a very high proportion of 'missing.' But I am convinced it is the right policy if you can do it. Some months ago the Germans—we have some of their documents to prove it—decided to adopt the same policy, but they have only done it spasmodically, whereas the Royal Flying Corps never does anything else.

"And if you want a little self-praise," Sir David remarked with a smile, "let me tell you this. The British were the first air service to use wireless telegraphy; they were the first to use photography on a large scale for military purposes; they were the first to use machine guns on aeroplanes; they were the first to destroy Zeppelins both by day and by night."

The air service is the young men's service. Sir David expressed the view that for the single-seater fighting machine the youngsters were the best, but he did not know how far they could be said to last. Older men were, perhaps, better for artillery observation and long-distance work. But in the flying service the phrase "older men" means men on the average not more than 35.

"There is one thing I would like to say," Sir David remarked. "Too much importance cannot be attached to training. The more you can give a man the better. Nothing can compensate for the lack of it. We find out at the front that the more experience a man has the better he is in every branch of the work, and not only that, the more chance he has of escaping scot free. Squadrons at the front gradually become depleted and are filled up again and again by fresh men from home, and we often find that, when the squadron is brought up to strength, the men who have survived are not entirely those who came out last, but that many are men who came out with the squadron at the very start.

"As an example of the value of experience let me tell you of the fight in which Voss, the redoubtable German flyer, was killed. Four of our men, four of the best fighters you will find in any army, were out one day when they met near the line three German machines, a triplane with a biplane on each side. To their utter amazement the three enemy machines immediately attacked them. It is not so common a custom for the Germans to attack even when they are in overwhelming force, and in this case they were weaker and were attacking men whom they probably recognized to be star fighters. Very speedily the two outside German machines were shot down and the triplane was left one against four. Thereupon it set up such a fight as its opponents had never seen in their lives. It fought them uphill and down dale and they had the greatest difficulty in putting it down. Eventually it went down and crashed inside the British lines, the pilot being killed. He turned out to be Voss, the redoubtable German flier. When they got to earth again the four British pilots found that every one of their machines was punctured with shots from Voss' machine and every one had to be put aside for repairs. There is a good deal of friendly feeling between the opposing air services and I have no doubt these four pilots were sorry that Voss had not escaped with his life.

"There is a branch of the air service I am anxious you should not overlook," Sir David remarked, "I mean the kite balloons. They are not so much heard of, but they do some of the most important work and some of the most unpleasant work. They have some very odd experiences. On one occasion when a strong wind was blowing towards the German lines we were anxious to avoid sending aeroplanes over, although it was essential that some observation work should be done, since, if anything went wrong, say with their engines, there was no chance of their getting back. So we put up a kite balloon, although the wind was stronger than they were supposed to be able to stand. Almost immediately the arrangement for steadying these balloons was blown away and the balloon then behaved exactly like a kite. It came down in one swoop from 3000 to 1000 feet and went back up in another swoop. Then it turned upside down with the basket and the two observers on top. They painfully clambered down the side of the balloon, hauling the basket after them, and had just got right side up when the cable broke. There was nothing left to do but to jump. Their parachutes acted properly, but such was the speed of the wind that when they reached earth they were traveling at about forty miles an hour. One pilot collided with a house and was out of action for some time. When his superior officer asked him why he did not put out his feet, when he saw himself approaching the house, and save himself he replied. "Very sorry, sir, but I was traveling wrong end foremost." That is only one example of what the kite balloonists have to put up with, Sir David concluded with a laugh, "and I think you will agree they deserve their share of any honors and rewards that are going,"

Some people, concluded Sir David on this point, estimate the success of the belligerents in the air by the fortunes of the kite balloons. I have just been reading one attempt to make out that at a certain period we were doing very badly because, whereas, 10 of our balloons were destroyed, only one German was destroyed. The writer forgot that there was only one German balloon up at that time. When perhaps 17 British kite balloons, as I have myself seen, have been in the air at once, it is quite on the cards that the German aeroplanes may make a rush over and set fire to one or more of them, but the losses are a token of the extent to which they are used and of nothing else.

Sir David concluded the interview with some references to the difficulty of striking the happy mean in standardization of machines and engines in a progressive and developing affair like the air service. The Germans at the outset of the war had two very good engines, the Mercedes and another, and worked along with a more or less standardized version of these. Roughly, their policy had been standardized engine and frequent changes of machine. The British had kept the balance even by always having better machines, though it was a long time before they got a satisfactory engine of their own. There is a great danger in over-standardization, Sir David declares, for it prevents advantage being taken of new developments.

LUNCHEON IN LONDON TO U. S. AMBASSADOR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The United States Ambassador was entertained at luncheon yesterday by the commercial committee of the House of Commons.

Sir John S. Randles, M. P., presided, and over 100 members of Parliament were present. The American Mission was represented by Messrs. McCormick, Colley, Crosby, Perkins, and Dr. Taylor.

Mr. Balfour proposed the toast of the American Ambassador, and, replying, Mr. Page said that he intended to devote himself in the future to bringing about a closer fundamental and lasting acquaintance between the peoples of the two nations.

"We understand each other," he concluded," better than any other two great nations, and yet the masses of our people, and even our rulers, do not understand each other half as well as we may come to do. Since on our united shoulders henceforth and forever, so far as we can see, rests the peace of the world, let us turn ourselves to that great task."

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

office statement asserted. Units which have already crossed are closely shut in around the Zenzen loop, which is under our artillery fire.

German Raid on Calais

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Calais was violently bombarded by enemy aircraft on Tuesday, resulting in many civilian casualties, it was announced today.

British Advance in Palestine

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Fresh advances of General Allenby's British troops, which bring them to a spot little more than a dozen miles from Jerusalem on the west, were reported today. The Egyptian expeditionary army is now holding the railway line in the vicinity of Nanna and El Mensura, including the junction of the railway line to Jerusalem.

German Advance Reported

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Around Fonzaso and Feltre we are advancing south, fighting, and in contact with the enemy forces, declared yesterday's German official statement. There is nothing to report on the lower Piave.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The German War Office made public n Wednesday the following statement:

In the Cette communi our troops took by storm Italian hill positions deeply covered with snow to the east of Asiago, and the fortified work on Mt. Liser. Primolano and Feltre are in our possession.

There has been artillery firing along the Lower Piave.

Western theater: There were no large fighting operations. In Flanders the artillery firing did not again revive until evening, when it reached considerable intensity near Dixmude and north of Passchendaele

Eastern theater and Macedonia: Nothing special to report.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British War Office issued the following report on Wednesday:

Following upon the increased activity of their artillery already noted, the Germans on Tuesday afternoon attacked the positions held by our troops on the high ground north of Passchendaele. The attack was repulsed completely.

There is nothing further to report.

An official statement on aerial operations issued yesterday says:

On Tuesday our naval aircraft made numerous patrols and there were several engagements with enemy machines. One enemy machine was destroyed and three others were brought down out of control. Many bombs were dropped effectively. One direct hit is reported on the sheds at the Houttave airdrome. All our machines returned safely.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The French war office issued the following statement on Wednesday:

The artillery was very active last night on the right bank of the Meuse.

French detachments made a number of successful raids, particularly southeast of St. Quentin, east of Sapigneul and at Chaume Wood, and brought back 10 prisoners.

Everywhere else the night was calm.

The war office announcement last night reads:

Artillery actions occurred north of the Aisne, in the region of Vauclerc, and on the right bank of the Meuse, in the sector of Apremont Forest. North of Berry au Bac one of our patrols, after an engagement this morning, brought back prisoners and a machine gun.

In addition one of our detachments entered German trenches west of Cornillet, and, after having explored the positions, destroyed shelters and captured material, returned intact to its own lines.

An enemy airplane was brought down in aerial combat in the region of Dammarie. The two aviators were made prisoners.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The official report given out by the Italian War Office on Wednesday, says:

During the afternoon the enemy troops, starting from the heights to the outh of Gallio, advanced toward Monte Sisemol. They were repulsed. In the region from Asiago to the Sugana Valley our advanced posts continued lively engagements with enemy forces between the Brenta and the Piave Rivers. The enemy forces occupied the front of Tezze-Lamon-Fonzaso-Arie-Feltre. During the course of partial engagements our troops effectively defended themselves at Tezze and at the outer forts of the Cima di Camp and the Cima di Lano.

Along the Piave combative activity has progressively increased. Our artillery and the enemy's developed intense actions, enemy attempts to cross the river between Quero and Fenere, at St. Donna di Piave and at Intestadura were suppressed and the enemy troops suffered very serious losses.

Desperate fighting took place at Di-Papadoli and at Zenzen, where our counter offensive continues, but it has not yet succeeded in dislodging the enemy forces completely. At Girsoldra enemy groups succeeded in filtering through into the marshy region between the Piave and the Beechia, where, however, they are held.

During the day we captured 121 prisoners and some machine guns. Our aviators effectively renewed their bombarding actions.

GENERAL MAURICE ON THE PIAVE LINE

Thinks It Will Hold — British Progress in Palestine—Line Now on Brook Kedron

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—General Maurice informed The Christian Science Monitor representative yesterday that the Italian front behind the Piave River, constituted the line of resistance decided upon by General Cadorna when the Italian withdrawal commenced. The situation for next few days would be critical, and dependent upon the Italians' ability to stem the German advance. British and French troops could not be in position on the front for some days yet, but he expressed confidence that the present river line would hold. He attached no great importance to the establishment of a German bridge head on the west side of the Piave.

General Maurice made no attempt to conceal the critical nature of the present situation in Italy. The present line was dangerous, owing to possibility of a flank offensive from the mountains. The mountains, however, also provided excellent defensive positions, and the snow now falling would increase the invaders' difficulties. The Italians had now been established three days in their present position, and the troops will have had time to rest and reform. The German lines of communication were greatly stretched, bridges destroyed and rail heads for some distance to the rear, all of which circumstances militated against rapid concentration of heavy pieces. Every day that the integrity of the line was maintained improved the situation.

On the western front, the German counter-attack, this time, north and northeast of Passchendaele had been more elaborately prepared than usual. It was almost in the nature of a main attack, being delayed for some while since the last British effort. The German artillery work was intense, after which the attack was launched, but even this more elaborate method had failed to move the British.

Referring to Mesopotamia and Palestine, General Maurice described the German advertisement of the promised campaign under Falkenhayn, whose headquarters were at Aleppo, and whose object was Baghdad. The keynote of the situation was that the British had totally defeated that objective. General Maude, advancing up the Euphrates and Tigris, had destroyed German advanced bases, and had then retired, as a more extended front was considered useless. General Allenby, according to reports received yesterday afternoon, had advanced his front a further seven miles to the northward, covering the railway junction to Jerusalem and occupying a line along the Wadi es Surar. Already, detachments of British cavalry had reported the capture of 1100 prisoners, two guns and 14 machine guns. "In the East, in fact," General Maurice said, "the Turks have lost half their effectives and their forces must have reenforcements which can only come from Aleppo."

BRITISH LOSE ONLY ONE LARGE VESSEL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Last night's admiralty statement of British shipping losses from submarines is the most satisfactory since the initiation of the German submarine campaign, only one big ship and five small ones being lost. Whether this result is due to more effective British counter-measures, the temporary drop in the number of active U-boats, or to a general change in German methods, remains to be seen. The following are the details of the Admiralty statement for the week ending November 11:

Arrivals, 2125; sailings, 2307.

British merchantmen over 1600 tons sunk by mine or submarine, one; under 1600 tons, five.

Fishing vessels sunk, one, previously.

British merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, including three previously, eight.

Figures compiled from British Admiralty statements show the result of 38 weeks of unrestricted German submarine activities against British shipping, exclusive of fishing craft, to be as follows:

Week ending	Arrivals and Departures	Vessels sunk	% sunk	Beat off attacks
Feb. 25	4,541	21	0.46	12
March 4	5,005	23	.45	13
March 11	3,944	17	.43	16
March 18	5,082	24	.47	13
March 25	4,747	25	.52	13
April 1	4,680	31	.66	18
April 8	4,773	19	.40	14
April 15	4,710	28	.60	15
April 22	5,207	55	1.06	27
April 29	5,406	51	.94	24
May 6	4,871	46	.94	34
May 13	5,120	23	.45	19
May 20	5,422	27	.49	9
May 27	5,487	19	.34	17
June 3	5,335	18	.34	17
June 10	5,589	32	.57	29
June 17	5,890	32	.54	31
June 24	5,799	28	.48	28
July 1	5,891	20	.36	16
July 8	5,686	17	.30	17
July 15	5,748	18	.31	12
July 22	5,582	24	.43	15
July 29	5,523	21	.38	9
Aug. 5	5,469	23	.42	13
Aug. 12	5,442	16	.29	13
Aug. 19	5,602	18	.32	12
Aug. 26	5,309	23	.43	6
Sept. 2	4,816	23	.47	9
Sept. 9	5,612	18	.32	12
Sept. 16	5,432	28	.51	6
Sept. 23	5,466	15	.27	10
Sept. 30	5,422	13	.24	16
Oct. 7	5,151	16	.31	5
Oct. 14	4,218	18	.42	5
Oct. 21	5,337	25	.47	7
Oct. 28	4,606	18	.39	1
Nov. 4	4,763	12	.25	6
Nov. 11	4,432	6	.13	9

Berlin Reports Sea Fighting

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Berlin official message states: "On the afternoon of Monday a short artillery engagement took place off the Flanders coast between German torpedo boats and British advanced patrol forces, as a result of which one enemy destroyer was hit. The German boats returned to port undamaged."

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British Admiralty comments as follows on the German report of an engagement off Flanders:

"On Monday some German torpedo boat destroyers came out from under the protection of their shore batteries and fired a few rounds at our patrol vessels, none of which was hit. The fire was promptly returned, and the Germans immediately retired under protection of their shore batteries, and our patrol resumed.

"Incidents of this nature occur daily, and in no way interfere with the maintenance and efficacy of our patrol, and they are therefore not reported."

British Destroyer Sunk

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Admiralty issues the following statement:

"One of His Majesty's destroyers and a small monitor have been sunk by an enemy submarine while cooperating with the army in Palestine. Seven men are missing from the destroyer and 26 from the monitor."

French and Italian Statements

PARIS, France (Thursday)—It is announced that the losses to French shipping through mine or submarine for the week ended Nov. 11 were two vessels over 1600 tons, one of which was actually sunk the previous week, and no vessels under that tonnage. Four unsuccessful attacks were made by submarines.

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—Italy lost only one small sailing vessel during the week ended Nov. 11. The statement reads:

"During the week ended Nov. 11 vessels to the number of 384 entered ports and 333 left. The loss due to submarines was one sailing vessel of more than 100 tons."

INSURANCE MAN CHARGED WITH FRAUD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—On the charge of using the mails to defraud persons who purchased Liberty bonds through him on the installment plan, Elmer Dwiggins, New York insurance man, was arrested by post office inspectors at Montgomery, Ala., today, according to information received by federal officials here. Officials said today the discrepancy in his accounts might total $200,000.

HOPI INDIANS BUY BONDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

GALLUP, N. M.—Leo Crane, superintendent of the Hopi Indians, at Keams Canyon, Arizona, reports that the Indians under his charge subscribed $2700 to the second Liberty Loan, all in single subscriptions of $50 each. Several of the Indians, he says, in order to reach the total required, cut the coin buttons from their clothing. Eleven of the Hopi young men have enlisted in the navy.

ITALIAN CHAMBER PROVES ITS UNITY

Order of the Day Calling for Fusion of Energies Against the Enemy Unanimously Adopted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The Italian Chamber yesterday gave a striking display of national unity, summed up in an order of the day submitted by Signor Boselli and unanimously adopted.

The Chamber reaffirms the necessity for the unity of the nation and the fusion of all its energies to withstand the invasion of the enemy with the help of the gallant spirit of the army and with faith in Italy's allies.

Besides Signor Orlando, four former prime ministers, Signori Boselli, Giolitti, Salandra and Luzzatti, also spoke, while Signor Prampolini spoke for the Socialists.

Signor Orlando said they must not minimize the exceptional gravity of the position. Italy, he said, was not only opposing the whole Austrian army, but most powerful German army reserves. After outlining the military position, he said: "We acclaim our army in victory, we acclaim it with unshaken spirit in adversity." In their decision to establish immediately a closer contact with their allies, they were anticipated by the French and British governments, whose readiness to send their troops was appreciated by the whole Italian nation. This prompt, spontaneous assistance showed how close and entire was the solidarity of the Allies.

Continuing, Signor Orlando laid stress upon the proofs given of the solidarity of the Allies in view of the German suggestions as to the Allies' feelings toward Italy. Signor Orlando then referred to the formation of the Supreme Interallied Council and proceeded to make an impressive plea for unity, declaring that there is but one Italy, one Government, one will and one duty for everybody, to repulse the enemy and defeat him both militarily and by the interior resistance of the country.

BRITISH IN ITALY ARE UNDER OWN COMMAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Press Bureau issues the following War Office announcement: "Some misapprehension appears to have arisen in regard to the statement which has recently appeared in the press that the Franco-British forces now in Italy are under the supreme command of General Fayolle. The British forces will operate under their own commanders."

FOOD ECONOMY CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In view of the urgency of conserving breadstuffs in every possible way, Sir Arthur Yapp has appealed to the general public to make as much use of potatoes and fresh vegetables as possible. He points out that potato dishes are cheap and nourishing, and that they can be used largely to substitute breadstuffs. A further reason for using fresh vegetables and potatoes when they are obtainable is the fact that they may not keep. Sir Arthur Yapp has also asked caterers to serve only half portions or rolls of bread to customers, as it is more economical to serve a second slice or portion than to have part of a large portion uneaten. He points out that it would be well to serve bread only on request, except at the midday meal.

Henry F. Miller Piano

THE desire to become an owner of a Henry F. Miller Piano grows in the minds of all who have played or heard one.

Often we feel that because of our high standard, one hesitates to call or even to enquire the price, in the thought that it may be higher than they have in mind to pay.

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THE GERMANS IN NORTHERN FRANCE

Alsatian Lady Favorably Impressed by Conduct of Soldiers, but Finds Officers and Gendarmerie Act Brutally

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland — The Freie Zeitung has published a statement by an Alsatian lady who is resident in Switzerland, and who has had much to do for many months past with the former inhabitants of the occupied territories of Northern France, who are sent daily in large numbers across the Swiss frontier. Her earnest endeavor in talking with these people, she writes, has been to sift the truth, and to dwell upon the good revealed wherever it was to be found, for, side by side with her warm affection for democratic France, she cherishes a deep affection for the German people, and it seemed to her that none were better able to assist her in her search than the refugees with whom she comes in contact. "These people," she writes, "have lived for three years in the most painful relations with the Germans. Cut off entirely from the rest of the world, they have been influenced by no press campaign; they are unacquainted with one another, for they come from the most diverse regions, and since, despite this, their statements are strikingly similar, and certain complaints are made and praise bestowed again and again in almost identical words and quite spontaneously—for I never ask questions lest the form of my queries should influence the statements made—I really think I have arrived at the truth, and would gladly have some echo of it reach Germany."

Proceeding to summarize the information she has obtained, the writer continues: "I am especially impressed by the fact of how little evil is spoken of the German soldier. How often he shares his scanty bread with hungry children, how often he exposes himself to severe punishment in his efforts to make good again, behind their backs, the cruel proceedings of his superiors. Almost friendly at times is the intercourse between the soldiers and the population. In striking contrast, however, with the many favorable reports as to the soldiers, are the bitter complaints of the outrageous brutality of the gendarmerie, and especially of the hardness and cruelty of officers of all ranks. Extremely impressive is the unanimity with which the refugee population distinguishes between the soldiers and their superiors. The 'gradé' seems to be an entirely different kind of being from the 'petit soldat.' If the inhabitants have troops quartered on them they prefer ten privates to one officer. The officer, with his arrogance, his air of authority, his merciless cruelty; the officer, who does not hesitate to use his riding whip to children who do not get out of his way quickly enough, is universally feared and detested, and seldom is a favorable remark heard concerning him.

"With regard to the relations between officers and men I should like to give a statement made by a man which is entirely in accord with what others have often told me. The men, he said, do not love their superiors; they fear them and submit to them. It is said that they are more disciplined than our men, and certainly under the eyes of their superiors they are not men, but mere obedient machines. So soon as the officer's back is turned, however, their obedience is nonexistent. Our men grumble quite openly when an order does not please them, but afterward they execute it, whether the officer is there to see or not.

"Among the commandants," the writer continues, "there seems to be a great diversity. Upon them depends whether the life of a region, despite the extremely strict régime and the constant risk of fines and imprisonment, is rendered endurable, or humiliating and torturing beyond description. The German doctors are universally praised. Hard-working, conscientious, benevolent toward the civil population, they often endeavor to obtain all kinds of facilities for their patients. Their humane efforts, however, are countered, for the most part, by the officers. The youngest lieutenant, say the people, seems to count for more, and to possess more authority than the most highly placed staff officer.

"A constant source of annoyance for the inhabitants of the occupied territories is the obligation to salute officers. Men, women, and children from 14 upward have to greet officers with every sign of respect wherever they meet them. As German civilians are not under this obligation, German men have to wear red armlets so that they may be recognized immediately. The people are furious when they relate these things. The Frenchman is proud, and anything but servile even toward his own superiors, and everything in him rebels when he has to salute respectfully the conqueror, the invader, the ravager of his beloved country. Thousands are imprisoned, or have to pay heavy fines, for omitting to salute. Others resign themselves to obeying, but always with profound indignation in their hearts. One man told me he had been imprisoned 32 times, while a mother of a family said she had obeyed on account of her children, and had glanced anxiously from side to side whenever she walked in the street lest she should miss some 'Gradierten.'

"There are two other matters upon which I must touch," the Freie Zeitung's contributor concludes; "matters that are surely unknown to the German people, who would certainly disapprove of them if they knew, but that nevertheless help to make the German name abhorred far and wide: 1. The utilization of French women and girls for the systematic destruction of factories. Complaints on this subject are unending. With characteristic German thoroughness everything is taken to pieces, broken into fragments, and sorted out according to the material of which it is composed. Metal parts and everything that can be used in Germany are sent there, while the remainder is rendered unusable, so that French industry shall not be able to recover rapidly after the war; and the hands of French women are made to do this work. . . . 2. The deportations of young girls for forced labor. These are repeatedly denied, and the German people—to its honor, be it said—refuse energetically to believe the facts. Yet no doubt is possible; of compelling proofs there is unfortunately no lack. Names and addresses are before me, and I have myself seen and spoken with many. Women and girls between the ages of 15 and 45 are 'requisitioned' for deportation, and families are cruelly torn asunder. Mothers and daughters are seldom sent to the same place, and sisters also are usually separated. 'It is as if they aim at destroying French families as systematically as our industries,' the people often exclaim. Suddenly, mostly between midnight and four in the morning, comes the order to prepare for departure. Alone and terrified, the 'requirierten' have to make their way to the rendezvous, their relatives being strictly forbidden to accompany them. Then they have to march off in closed ranks, anyone stepping at all out of line being pushed back and struck with the butt end of rifles. No glance at, no last greeting to, relatives is permitted.

"Windows have to be closed and blinds drawn, the whole length of the street, and many a mother who, despite this, has waved farewell to her child, has been punished immediately with eight days' imprisonment. Young girls of all classes, hitherto carefully protected by their parents, are torn from their families . . . and dragged off in all directions, some to Germany, and some to other regions of the occupied provinces, where the hardest lot conceivable awaits them. Tender girls are put to heavy work in the fields, others have to help in felling wood in the forests, and if, unaccustomed as they are to the work, they prove unskillful or pause a moment from utter weariness, they are frequently beaten by their overseers. After a time, when overexertion and permanent underfeeding have rendered them unfit for further work, they are sent back to their people. . . . Others never come back at all. . . . A long and terrible chapter, full of heart-rending details, could be written on this subject, and painful though the task would be, I would not shrink from it if I had but a glimmer of hope that publication of the facts would contribute to their cessation."

AUSTRALIAN WARNING GIVEN TO SHIPPING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Australia has been warned by Mr. Joseph Cook, Minister for the Australian Navy, that enemy agents within her gates are attempting to destroy her shipping. The warning is emphasized by the fact that on Oct. 10 a submarine mine was found off the Victorian coast, on the direct shipping route between Melbourne and Sydney. The announcement by the navy on Oct. 12 was as follows:

"On Oct. 10, in lat. 37 deg. 38 min. S., long. 149 deg. 55 min. E., a submarine mine of enemy origin was exploded by mine-sweepers sent from Sydney. No damage was done to the mine-sweeping vessel. No water was thrown up, but the surface boiled for an area of about one hundred square yards, stunning fish and covering the sea with a black powdery substance smelling like sulphur. The concussion was felt off Gabo Island."

It is not believed that there has been extensive sowing of mines on the Australian coast, but it is possible that the shipping strike has prevented danger to interstate shipping, as the locality of the mine is one mile southwest of Cape Howe and four and one-half miles from Gabo Island. This spot is very close to the place where the steamer Cumberland was recently sunk by an explosion.

Among other significant facts have been the sinking or disappearance of a steamer near the coast of New Guinea, the sudden sinking by an explosion of the steamer Port Kembla just off the New Zealand coast, the destruction by fire of the steamer Waitotara in June, the loss of the Wairuna, and destructive fires on steamers in Sydney harbor and at the port of Melbourne.

"The disasters to our shipping by means of explosions and fires seem to point unerringly to enemy agencies within our gates," says Mr. Cook, "and the whole situation constitutes a special call to all loyal citizens to aid the authorities in every way in the solution of the problems and to prevent the recurrence of the disasters. Nothing is being left undone by the Government to sift the matters to the bottom. We must bend all our energies to hunt these agencies down wherever they can be sought and found."

RICE IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

BRISBANE, Queensland—Considerable interest has been aroused on the Atherton Plateau, North Queensland, by the fine crop of rice obtained by Mr. Pollock. It is believed that rice growing would be an excellent undertaking for the maize farmers, and the experiment chronicles may lead to the establishment of a thriving industry on the plateau. The Agricultural Department is desirous that the rice-growing ability of the plateau should be thoroughly tested, and for this purpose they have made available seed for the planting of 50 acres at Tolga. Tests will also be made in the Tumoulin district.

COOPERATIVE IDEA SUCCESS IN BURMA

Aims of the Movement Defined —Attempt to Build Up a New Social Order Described at Conference Held in Mandalay

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RANGOON, Burma—The fourth agricultural and cooperative conference was opened at Mandalay on Aug. 21 by the Lieutenant-Governor. The pioneers of the cooperative movement are Mr. A. E. English, I. C. S., and Mr. C. H. Clayton, I. C. S., and it would be difficult to overestimate the good that the movement is doing. A generation or so ago, when Upper Burma was first annexed, Lord Dufferin propounded his scheme of Indian immigration in order to "teach the Burmans loyalty." It does not appear that they were in sore need of that kind of education; but the Indian money-lender and cheap Indian labor have done a good deal to oust the Burman agriculturist from his heritage of arable land. The Government of Burma did make a serious attempt to get rid of the money-lender, or at least of the usurer; but the affair had already gone too far. Cooperation amongst the Burmans themselves was then considered out of the question; but people who so thought had not distinguished between the admirable system of village administration and the central autocracy of the old régime. All that was needed was a helping hand from the Government, and this Mr. English and his successor, Mr. Clayton, have given unselfishly and enthusiastically. The progress of the movement may be judged by the numbers attending the four biennial conferences. Roughly 300, 800 and 1000 persons attended the three previous meetings respectively, and this year in order to avoid overcrowding, invitations were greatly restricted; but the attendance increased all the same.

The nature of the movement can be told most easily by extracts from the lecture which Mr. Clayton delivered a short time ago at the Rangoon College:

"The aims of the cooperative movement are thus primarily economic. There is no branch of the economic life of a people which may not be affected thereby. In Burma the principal need felt by all classes of population is for a supply of credit at reasonable rates, and it is, therefore, to meeting this need that the movement has devoted the greater portion of its energies. Over a large portion of Upper Burma, agriculturists, prior to the advent of cooperation, were financed at the ordinary rates of 5 per cent interest per mensem. Both in Upper and Lower Burma the practice of selling the crop green was and is still rife—the resulting profit of the money-lender working out often to as much as 100 per cent. In years when unexpectedly high prices are obtained the profit is a good deal higher. Thus, in the cotton tracts of the dry zone last year, many cultivators sold their cotton in advance at Rs.12 or Rs.15 per hundred viss, whereas shortly after harvest the market price has risen to Rs.45. Obviously agriculture labors under considerable disadvantages when it is financed at such high rates as these."

In order to meet the situation thus created the cooperative credit system of the Province has been organized on the following lines:

The basis of the payment is the village rural cooperative credit society. This is composed of no less than 10 persons, over 18 years of age, living in the same village tract, of good character, and possessing independent means of livelihood. The society is formed with unlimited liability, that is to say, every member is responsible to the extent of all his possessions for the debts contracted by the society. The society is managed by an elected chairman and committee who are unpaid, and has also a secretary to keep the books, who may be paid. His salary is usually Rs.2 or Rs.3 a month only, and often less. Loans are made to the members by the chairman and committee out of the society's funds, but the limit to which loans may be made is fixed for each member annually, at a general meeting of all members, which also decides the maximum amount of liability which the society may incur to outsiders. The unlimited liability of all the members prescribed by the by-laws is thus in practice considerably modified. Interest is charged on all loans at a quarter per cent per mensem, payable half-yearly in March and September.

With regard to the financial position the lecturer said that the movement was largely financed by the Upper Burma Central Cooperative Bank in Mandalay, which paid 7 to 7½ per cent to its subscribers, the majority of whom were societies. The financial stability was excellent, but the total deposit of some 80 lakhs of rupees was not enough to introduce the cooperation idea in all parts of a single district, and the annual increase of about 5 lakhs was not sufficient to meet the growing needs of the movement and to finance the societies now springing up all over the country. The lecturer then said:

"You will no doubt want to know how far it is really successful from other than a monetary point of view, and how it has really developed initiative, powers of administration and self-reliance amongst the rural population. In this respect it may be said to have succeeded beyond all expectation; and few persons can, I think, have realized what a fund of these qualities has lain hid in the villages of the Province. Yet after all I am not sure that it might not have been expected. It is a commonplace to say that before the coming of English rule the Government of the Alompra dynasty had largely broken down in Upper Burma, and of the central administration this is true. But what has held Burma together through the centuries has never been the excellence of this central administration, in spite of the occasional emergence of great rulers at Pagan, Pegu, Ava and Amarapura. The strength of Burma has lain in its local administration, in the organization of its villages, and in the capacity of its headmen and other local magnates. It is from these that has come the power to reorganize the state as each dynasty in turn has come to its end, and it is again from those that has come the power lying behind the great success that has attended the cooperative movement.

"Hence it is that the best unions, most efficiently administered and most fully imbued with cooperative principles, are to be found not for the most part near the towns and large centers of population, but in remote country tracts where the old institutions of the country, the old village corporate feeling, the old mutual trust between the villagers and their mutual and hereditary leaders, still survive with much of their old vigor.

"The true significance of the cooperative movement is that it is an attempt to build up a new social order in Burma. Burma must have a new social order of some kind, both in its towns and its rural districts, and if it is to realize its possibilities that order must be one which will bring men into mutually beneficial relations with each other, bring out the highest economic and human qualities in its people, and remind them daily that they are units of a society from which they receive benefits and to which their loyalty and affection will naturally flow. To say that such a social order exists at present in this country would be untrue. In Upper Burma the old social order, which held the country together for so many centuries, showed signs of breaking down before the new influences which modern conditions have brought to bear on it. In Lower Burma, as a result of the great development of the export trade, every one has had his attention too closely fixed on the race to get rich to have been able to think much about social order. So we get the growth of crime, the weakening of true religious feeling, the growth of a proletariat living from hand to mouth, their hand against every man and every man's hand against them, while the national motto is rapidly becoming not each for all and all for each, not unity is strength, but each for himself and his neighbor nowhere. If a man is isolated from obligations of a racial order, he will fall a prey to every evil influence about him. Such a society is to the last degree inhuman, for a man is not human in the true sense of the word unless he fits into humanity. Wherever there is mutual trust and wherever there is constant give and take, wherever the prosperity of the individual depends directly and obviously on the prosperity of the community about him, there the social order tends to produce fine types of character with a devotion to the people's good."

The lecturer concluded with advice relating to the aspiration of William Blake:

"I will not cease from mental flight,
Nor shall my sword sleep in my hand,
Till we have built Jerusalem
In England's fair and pleasant land."

NORWAY'S DIFFICULT ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Owing to the lack of raw materials, one Norwegian industry after the other is having to restrict its operations. Some time ago, the margarine factories had to start "rationing" their customers, allowing them an amount in proportion to their purchases in previous years. For two months no cottonseed oil has been received from America; oil from kernels is no longer exported from France, and from South America no fluid oils, but only hard fats are received. Nobody knows as yet whether the experiments with the so-called "war margarine," made without oils, will prove successful. Whale oil might have been used, but although whaling is a Norwegian industry, Great Britain has secured practically the whole of the output. It is anticipated that the supply of cod liver oil and seal oil will only amount to a few thousand tons. Curious as it may seem, therefore, Norway may be suffering from a famine of fats early in 1918.

It is probable that the difficulties of the situation will be still further increased through a reduction in the supply of pork and milk, resulting from the restricted supply of fodder. It may be answered that Norway's import agreement with Great Britain covers raw materials for margarine factories, but that agreement is of little use so long as Norway cannot obtain the raw material from the United States.

The British proclamation prohibiting all exports to Holland and the Scandinavian countries, taken in conjunction with the policy inaugurated by the United States, has created a very serious situation. The agreements in existence between Great Britain and Norway covered only the passing of goods through the blockade from other countries and did not relate to goods of British origin. As most of the goods were of American origin it is clear that an entirely new policy has been inaugurated, and that the supply of food to Norway and of raw materials for her industries now depends on new agreements with the United States. Public opinion in Norway, while realizing that the world situation demands sacrifices on the part of all neutrals, is still loath to believe that an equitable agreement, such as was contemplated when she arranged for the disposal of her tonnage, is out of the question.

WAR DESTROYING AUSTRIA'S TRADE

Exhaustion of Stocks of Raw Materials and Severity of Allies' Blockade Cause Storekeepers to Close Businesses

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—With the gradual exhaustion of stock of raw materials and manufactured goods, and the increasing severity of the Allies' blockade, Austrian storekeepers are fast closing their businesses. The number of vacant shops is larger every week, and retail trade in many branches has almost reached a standstill.

An American who has just left Vienna, where he has been during the whole year, says that the small traders in the Austrian capital are becoming fewer every month. At the beginning of the war, he said, when some small store was suddenly closed, a placard was usually found on the shutters worded, "Closed until further notice," on account of joining the army. Today nobody wonders any more at such signs; the less so as in the course of three years' war the number of these closed stores has steadily increased. An observant person walking through the streets cannot fail to notice the deep impression the war has made on retail trade. There is scarcely a street, no matter how small, in which there are not several closed stores.

But in the last few weeks a significant change has taken place. The common notice that the storekeeper has been called up is now giving place to a new sign: "Closed for want of stock." Here is certainly a disagreeable consequence of the war. Willing hands must stop work because there is no material to be had. Trade and commerce are brought to a standstill because imports have ceased, and raw materials are used up.

Besides the owner of the business, the workers are also adversely affected. But they are better off than might be expected, as there is such a shortage of labor that they can easily obtain new posts. So many tens of thousands of men have been called to the colors that it is difficult to fill their places. As a consequence, wages have risen considerably. Young office girls and typists of quite moderate capacity can easily get 200 francs a month instead of the usual 40 or 50 francs of peace time. Hardware clerks are for some reason or other particularly scarce. It is impossible to supply the demands, and 20-year old youths can easily obtain 500 francs a month.

A recent report of the Vienna Merchants Association states that the textile industry is among the most severely injured by the war. The situation of manufacturers and dealers is the more aggravating, as the military authorities and the public are crying out for goods. The stocks of raw materials are completely exhausted, and owing to the blockade, cannot be replenished until after the war. The War Office can no longer clothe the troops properly, and in the last few days was compelled to issue an appeal to the public for wornout clothing and linen for the soldiers in the field. The appeal, which is couched in the most urgent language, admits that the stocks of raw materials are exhausted, and it further says that all the ingenious substitutes for woolen and cotton fibres have not reached a point where they can begin to make up for the deficiency in the supply of the original material. The condition of affairs must be very bad when the military authorities are forced to make an almost piteous appeal for old clothing. At the end they say, in fact, that they are fully aware how greatly the public are suffering from the war, and only absolute necessity has forced them to make their appeal.

As for the general public they do not know what to do for clothes. Prices have reached a fantastic figure. Suits made of the most inferior grades of cloth, which would have been considered dear at 90 or 100 francs before the war, cost from sixty to seventy dollars. Trousers cost from 80 to 100 francs and the cheapest overcoats are not less than 500 francs. Linen and cotton clothing has gone up just as much in price and as for knitted goods on which the price has advanced from 600 to 1000 per cent, they are no longer to be had. Sweaters, stockings and socks are practically out of the market.

But probably more suffering will result in the coming winter from the scarcity of boots and shoes, than from any other article of clothing. Here again the responsible authorities in Austria have shown themselves culpably negligent and indifferent. Although leather has been scarce for many months, and shoes have been steadily advancing in price and diminishing in quality, no attempt was made to prevent the Austrian manufacturers from exporting their product, whilst imports from abroad were rigidly excluded. Thousands of cases of shoes were going to Germany and Hungary. Hungarian dealers were visiting the Austrian shoe factories and buying up all the best wares for immediate shipment to Budapest and other Hungarian towns. Only now has the Austrian Government apparently realized what has been going on and imposed an absolute veto on further sales to Germany and Hungary. But the mischief has been done and there is little use in taking such steps when the majority of the shoe factories have been forced to close their doors for want of raw material.

To add to all the other miseries of life in Vienna, comes a shortage in flats and apartments. There are hundreds of vacant stores, but vacant flats can scarcely be found. Before the war it was always difficult to find small apartments, though there were plenty of large ones to be had. In 1915 Vienna had 540,000 flats, and of these no less than 80 per cent consisted only of one room and a kitchen. Fifteen per cent had two to three rooms and a kitchen, whilst the remaining 5 per cent were so-called large apartments, with four or more rooms besides a kitchen. In April last there were 8000 empty flats, but now the number has fallen below 3000, which is less than half of 1 per cent. The normal percentage of vacant flats in continental cities had usually been reckoned at from 3 to 4 per cent. The latest statistics of vacant business premises in Vienna give a total of 19,000 stores of various kinds. Of these, 12,000 are classed as large stores, having cellars, storerooms, or warehouses.

The war is directly responsible for the shortage of dwellings in two ways. First, it has brought the building trades to a standstill, so that no new apartment or tenement buildings are being erected, and secondly, the various war bureaus have requisitioned a considerable number of buildings for official purposes. Hundreds of families have been forced to seek new quarters, and their task has been rendered all the more difficult through the extra demand for homes caused by the presence of many thousands of war fugitives from Galicia and Bukowina and the districts in the Italian war zone.

Unless the authorities take some speedy action, the famine in dwellings will result in a veritable catastrophe. It is probable that Vienna will be forced to follow the example of Budapest, and expel all fugitives and aliens who can offer no valid reason for living in the Austrian capital.

REQUISITION BRITISH LEATHER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Secretary of the War Office announces that the Army Council have issued an order under the Defense of the Realm Regulations expressing their intention of taking possession of all leather that may be imported into the United Kingdom at any time after the date of the order. If, after this notice, any person having such leather in his control without the consent of the Army Council sells, removes or secretes it, or deals with it in any way contrary to any license that may have been granted by the Army Council in respect thereof, he shall be guilty of an offense against the regulations. It is also provided that no person shall, without a permit issued by the Director of Raw Materials, make or take delivery of or payment for any such leather in pursuance of any agreement entered into on or subsequently to Oct. 3, 1917.

CURRANTS AND SULTANAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—By the Currants and Sultanas (requisition) Order, 1917, the Food Controller takes over all currants and sultanas now afloat and shipped to the United Kingdom. The price to be paid by the Food Controller is left over for subsequent determination. The order also requires all persons owning or having power to sell or dispose of any such currants and sultanas to furnish the Ministry of Food with returns showing the quantities that are afloat and the quantities sold and unsold in each case.

INVESTIGATION OF DEFECTIVE ORDERED

Health Commissioner Directs Medical Officer to Examine Case of Paul Hodzima, for Whom Euthanasia Is Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—City Health Commissioner John Dill Robertson has ordered an investigation of the case of Paul Hodzima, the born defective, who, under the treatment prescribed by Dr. H. J. Haiselden, is expected to pass away in a month or two. Dr. Haiselden has admitted in interviews with Chicago newspaper reporters that he was practicing euthanasia in the case of the child.

Dr. Robinson has ordered a city medical inspector from his staff to investigate the child's case at the home of the parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Hodzima, 718 N. May Street.

Dr. Haiselden has announced that he would call in half a dozen well-known physicians of Chicago and have them pass on the treatment for the Hodzima baby, after removing the defective little one to the German-American Hospital. He expressed no fear of any attempts at Grand Jury action to take the case from his hands, or to have him indicted, if possible, as announced by Coroner Peter F. Hoffman.

The child's father visited Dr. Haiselden's office at the German-American Hospital and reported that his house had all day long been visited by strange women, who protested to the mother of the child, over the treatment that has been administered. One visitor, he said, had forced her way past the mother to the medicine cabinet and destroyed the bottle which had contained the opiate. The bottle was, however, empty when the strange woman reached it. The father of the baby has been quoted as saying that it was a case of the life of the child against that of its mother. Mrs. Hodzima, he stated, would be unable to survive the care of the child, which, if it lived, was destined to be a helpless and deformed idiot.

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SUPPRESSION OF ATTACKS ON AMERICAN WAR INDUSTRIES

(Continued from page one)

pending trial for "holding views which are subversive of discipline in the schools and which undermine good citizenship," much is said which is beside the mark.

Attempt is made to connect the charges with a resolution by 105 teachers condemning John Whalen, chairman of the high schools committee, for certain utterances in the Board of Education which met emphatic public approval. The Teachers' Union, unfortunately involved in the matter, is invited by false friends to get in deeper.

The resolution of the 105 was, indeed, impudent; but insolence and insubordination are less grave than sedition and treason. The Teachers' Union can do nothing worth while unless it can aid in establishing the facts. These alone matter. Have any of them taught, or advised, or condoned disloyalty? If so, only one question remains: Who are they?

That such teachers should be instantly dismissed needs no argument. Only school administrators themselves disloyal or cowardly would dodge that duty. And teachers so dismissed would be lucky to meet a fate no worse.

All Asked to Speed Up

Mr. Gompers Says Industrial Conditions Force Old Ideas Aside

BUFFALO, N. Y.—While the convention of the American Federation of Labor was awaiting reports of committees, President Samuel Gompers on Wednesday addressed a joint meeting of the Executives' Club and the Greater Buffalo Club.

"All that can be done," he said, "is to solve problems confronting us from day to day. We can allay all disputes during this great war in which we are now engaged, by bearing in mind that all the virtues are not on your side and all the vices on ours. It is not fair to take the derelict and hold him up as a type of labor, any more than it is fair to hold up the Gradgrind as a type of capital.

"Neither side can claim all the patriotism, but it is possible to obtain a better understanding so that the standards of American life may not be lowered and to the end that our boys at the front may be supplied with all that is needful, not only for fighting, but for their comfort when they are not fighting.

"To me this war has quite another significance than the mere winning of battles. It is to bring a rejuvenation of the democratic peoples of the nations of all the world."

Speaking of President Wilson and the problems that faced him, Mr. Gompers said he was proud to serve under the leadership of "that great man who is now voicing the aspirations of the whole civilized world."

"What we aim to do," said Mr Gompers in conclusion, "is to advise with employers of labor to bear in mind that, in recasting our industrial conditions, old ideas must be thrown on the scrap heap and a new conception reached on the rights of others. Some ground must be reached on which the industries of the country may be speeded up so that the war may be speedily won. Of its result I have not the slightest mental reservation. It is written into the stars of freedom above us."

Stickers Posted

I. W. W. Ask California Employees Not to Speed Up Work.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—"It is a fact that there is a good deal of I. W. W. activity in this region," said Caspar Ornbaum, assistant United States attorney, who has charge of I. W. W. cases for this district. One of the largest expressions of this activity, he said, was the placing of stickers in industrial plants in San Francisco Bay region calling upon the employees not to speed up nor to work overtime or otherwise increase production on the ground that to do so would be detrimental to the interests of the workmen.

George Speed, secretary of the I. W. W. oganization here, together with four other members of the organization who are under indictment in Chicago, charged with conspiracy against the Government and who resisted removal to that city, have been ordered by Federal Judge Van Fleet to be taken to Chicago.

College Professor Resigns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Prof. W. E. Zeuch, who came here in September from Clark University to take a place as a member of the economics department of Indiana University, resigned from the faculty on Wednesday, because of a letter he wrote to the editor of the Hopkinton (Ia.) Leader, defending the atrocities of the German army on the grounds that these crimes were common in the armies of all wars.

Grand Jury to Get League Pamphlets

CHICAGO, Ill.—A truck load of pamphlets, files and mailing lists, seized in a raid on the offices of the League of Humanity, is to be presented to the federal grand jury. Included in the papers confiscated was a complete file of the Republican, said to have been used as the official organ of the city administration.

The league is said to have been active in organizing farmers to violate the draft, and in attacking the British Government. Daniel Wallace, who was its leader, is serving a 20-year sentence for violating the Espionage Act.

STAND AGAINST OPEN SHOP ASKED

Federation to Urge Government to Use Union Labor Wherever Possible in Return for the Calling Off of Strikes

BUFFALO, N. Y.—From committee chairmen and leaders of the American Federation of Labor it is learned that the federation is preparing to urge the Government as a war measure to take a positive stand against the "open shop" and to insist upon the employment of union labor wherever possible on government work. They believe that such a concession is due organized labor in return for its action in calling off all strikes jeopardizing the success of the war.

How organized labor throughout Great Britain has battled in the cause of world-wide democracy, both in the trenches and in no less important industrial service at home, was told to the delegates of the convention here today by John Hill, representing the British Trade Union Congress. The patriotic motives of the English workingmen could not be too highly praised, he said, stating that after the declaration of war there were so many of them trying to enlist that the Government requested the unions to exert their influence to keep the men in civilian life at the shipyards, factories and munition plants.

He told of the feeling of unrest and discontent that showed itself in the English and Scotch shops during the early months of the war; of the investigations by commissions for their causes and the better understanding that finally resulted in speeding up production until the Government has felt the necessity of stepping in to restrain the speeding-up process permitted by organized labor, to win the war.

Speaking of the United States' entrance into the war, he said: "You are with us now, and we shall win. The name of President Wilson is held high in esteem among us in Great Britain, and it is heartening to find that you are working hand in hand with him and avoiding some of our early mistakes."

Mr. Hill was followed by his associate, James Heyday, and William Black of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

On receipt late Wednesday afternoon of information that the men of Greater Boston had voted to remain out, a conference of the international presidents was held at the Statler Hotel, and it was agreed that, as labor had decided to stand with the President, there was only one way to act. The result of the conference was that each of the international presidents at the conference agreed to send a telegram ordering his men back to work.

After the meeting the Boston situation was explained by Vice-President John Duncan thus: "We find that some of the general presidents did not forward their instructions to the Boston locals until today. Some of the messages were sent so late that they undoubtedly did not reach Boston prior to the meeting held this afternoon. We expect that the order to return to work will be obeyed when it is received in due form."

A message from the business agent of the federation at Newark said that all the men there had returned to work and would await the adjustment of their grievances by representatives of the Federation and Government officials.

One of the telegrams, sent by John Alpine, international president of the plumbers, steam and gas fitters, said that the men would either return to work or every man of them would stand suspended from the organization. Other international presidents sent telegrams of similar nature.

Rumors to Be Run Down

Those Starting False Reports In Iowa to Be Punished.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Ia.—Because of rumors which have gained circulation as to conditions in Camp Dodge, the Espionage Department has announced that all such reports will be traced to their source and that those responsible will be prosecuted either by court martial, if soldiers, or by civil means, if the offenders are civilians. Several such rumors have been traced to their source, and soldiers who sent out yarns calculated to place themselves in the heroic class of withstanding the rigors of army life, have been compelled to retract. A federal investigator who looked over camp and Des Moines vice conditions gave the local cantonment an absolutely clean bill, thus contradicting reports which had been spread of alleged vicious conditions.

School Books Censored

Minnesota Department of Education Traces German Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The sort of German propaganda that has become familiar to American readers through war reports and through foreign language newspapers published in this country, also peeps out from the pages of German language textbooks used in our schools, a special investigating committee of the State Department of Education points out in a report to Superintendent C. G. Schulz. After the report has been reviewed it will be acted on by the Public Safety Commission, some texts thrown out, and others revised.

The committee, headed by J. G. Norby, superintendent of schools at Fergus Falls, found 11 of the 300 books examined definitely undesirable, and they probably will be eliminated. Many others were pointed out as containing objectionable matter that should be censored. Some of the things the committee found in "Hoher als Die Kirche" were characteristic of the sort of propaganda running through the whole list. These included the treatment of the Alsace-Lorraine question from the German viewpoint, references to "the tricky French," laudation of the Kaiser, praise of the German superman ideals, and pictures of the whole Hohenzollern family, from Emperor William down.

The 10 other wholly undesirable books are "Gluck Auf," "Im Vaterland," "Writing and Speaking German," "Pope," "Peter Moor," "Ein Sommer in Deutschland," "Geschichte Und Sage," "Introduction to German," Prokosch, "Lern und Lesebuch," "Aus Danischer Zeit," and "Heimathlang."

The report also recommends that boards of education and superintendents be warned to scrutinize all books and to pay particular attention to methods of instruction, because the text is sometimes less dangerous than the attitude of the teacher.

Agitators Are Watched

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DULUTH, Minn.—Members of the police force here are keeping close check upon movements of the I. W. W. and German aliens. Their employment within a radius of a half mile from coal docks and grain elevators has been prohibited. No alleged peace meetings are being allowed, and arrangements have been made to report seditious utterances at public gatherings.

Before taking the train, after paying a fine for disorderly conduct, Prof. Scott Nearing, Socialist lecturer and author, announced that all his lecture engagements in the West will be cancelled and that he proposes to return to New York to consult with the executive committee of the Peoples Council of America before making any plans for the future.

German Arrested as Suspect

TACOMA, Wash.—Hans von Deckendorff has been placed in jail here on a presidential warrant. He was arrested while working in a logging camp at Lake Tapps, Wash., under suspicion of activities in violation of the Espionage Act at Camp Lewis and along the Mexican border.

Although he himself denies the report, it has been alleged that he is related to Count von Bernstorff. Officials say that he answers the description of a German who escaped from a London prison about a year ago.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA SEEN IN VILLA ACTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The renewed Villista activity at this time is said to be due to German propaganda which again is much in evidence all through Mexico.

Preparations to protect the American border from Villista raids from Mexico, are being taken. The War Department has lodged supreme authority in the hands of the commanding general of the southern department, and he has plenty of troops available for service.

Villa's success in taking Ojinaga is expected to result in the flocking of his colors of thousands of malcontents. Whether he can get sufficient munitions to arm any additional troops, however, is a question here. While he is known to have had quantities of cannon and munitions cached in the mountains, all reports received here have indicated that this was his sole supply and that none is going into Mexico at present from any point.

The Carranzista soldiers who crossed to the American side and surrendered to Captain Barnes will be detained until the State Department directs what disposition shall be made of them. It is expected that all will be sent back into Mexico by some other route, so that they can avoid the Villistas.

At the Mexican embassy here it has been stated that government troops already have been started against Villa, and that every effort will be made to crush him at once. The embassy questions the reports from the border that Villa has 5000 men with him. The figure is thought to be less than half that amount.

BOSTON AND STATE EXCHANGE BIG CHECKS

Two of the largest checks passing through the State Treasurer's office this year came and went today, when the city of Boston paid its bill to the Commonwealth and the Commonwealth returned the compliment.

The city's contribution arrived early in the day, it being a check on the National Shawmut Bank for $7,373,458.01, and immediately upon its receipt Treasurer Burrill filled out another check on the same institution for $5,947,519.21, that being the sum owed the city for various things, including the corporation franchise and the income tax collections.

Included in the State's demand on the city were the state tax, the national bank tax, the Charles River loan fund, metropolitan park loan, with interest, maintenance and serial bond payments added; metropolitan water and sewer assessments, and numerous minor items.

The State's return to the city was the latter's share of the two tax collections, together with the city's share of the national bank tax, street railway tax, state aid and pensions, and soldiers' exemption charges.

WAR DEPARTMENT ACTS IN STRIKES

Colonel Dickson at Watertown Arsenal Proceeds to Fill Vacancies Following Union Rejection of Buffalo Decision

As the result of the decision yesterday of the joint councils of the Building Trades Departments of Greater Boston and Quincy to continue the strikes on government war work in this region, ignoring the settlement reported to have been made by the officers of the national organizations, Lt.-Col. Tracy C. Dickson, commandant of the Watertown Arsenal, this morning began taking on, as war department employees, the men necessary to carry out the work on the new buildings at the arsenal left unfinished by the strikers. The work will be continued jointly by the War Department and the contractors, the latter, against whom the strike was directed, doing as large a part of it as they can.

Members of the joint council met again today and went over the situation at length, the only announcement being that the local affairs would await the decision reached at a conference in Washington between President Wilson and John Donlin, president of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor, and Hugh Franey, general organizer for the New York district of the federation. It was not admitted, however, that the result of this conference would be final. Some of the national officers of the federation are expected here this week.

The contractors in Boston employing union labor have been notified that on Dec. 1 the rate of pay for structural steel workers will be advanced. The men now receive 68¾ cents an hour and the helpers 45 cents an hour. The foremen under this new schedule will receive not less than $1 an hour, the men will receive 85 cents an hour, and the helpers 60 cent an hour. They will receive time and one-half for overtime in an eight-hour day, and double time on Sundays.

A number of the contractors claim that the new rate is higher than that paid for the same class of work in other parts of the country except at Butte, Mont., where the rate is 87 cents an hour.

At the navy yard it was said that no instructions have been received concerning the putting into effect of a similar policy as that instituted at Watertown on the part of the navy department, which is experiencing strikes on construction work at the navy yard, the Chelsea Naval Hospital, the Squantum destroyer plant, and some work at Hingham. No information was forthcoming about the situation at the airplane station at Chatham, Mass., where, according to a decision reached yesterday by the union leaders, an attempt was to be made to call the men out on strike today.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson said this morning that a good many men were being taken on, and that work would soon be fully under way. Asked whether he thought all the men who struck against the contractors would return to work for the Government, he replied, "it remains to be seen whether their union or their Government means most to them."

Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson's statement explains that as a result of the strike, structural ironworkers, hoisting engineers, electricians, plumbers and steamfitters stopped work on November 7; masons, carpenters, laborers, and members of other trades continued to work. Unless the structural iron and steel is promptly erected, he said, not only will the completion of the buildings be delayed, but the workmen who have remained on the job would soon catch up with the structural iron work and have to be laid off.

"When the strike was declared," says Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson," the heating system and plumbing in three temporary barracks had not been completed, although these barracks were being constructed to provide comfortable shelter for soldiers stationed at the Watertown Arsenal, who were living in tents. Nevertheless, the steamfitters and plumbers struck, thereby showing an utter disregard of the comforts of their fellow citizens who had patriotically volunteered to serve their country as soldiers."

Referring to the efforts of Stanley King, assistant to Secretary of War Baker, to effect a settlement, Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson says that "so far as it could be ascertained, the sole reason for declaring the strike was to force the United States Government to adopt the closed or union shop."

The attitude of Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, on this question is set forth in his letter to John C. McDonald, secretary of the building trades council, which says:

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of last night, to which I asked Mr. King to reply this morning. The policy of the Government in its construction work I discussed with Mr. Gompers, and our agreement was subsequently embodied in a memorandum of June 19 of this year. This agreement provides that the union's standard of hours, wages and conditions of work at that date shall be taken as a basis in carrying out this department's program of construction work. Since the Government, however, represents all of the people of the country, it is not desirable or possible for this department to discriminate between the union and nonunion men, and it was so specifically covered in my agreement with Mr. Gompers, and met with his entire approval.

The contractors engaged in work at the Watertown Arsenal are free to employ such suitable workmen as they may deem wise, and while the Government expects them to maintain union standards, it cannot insist that closed shop conditions shall prevail. The New England Structural Company is engaged in the erection of a foundry under a contract with this department. The completion of this foundry at the earliest possible date is of vital importance to the Government's program for the production of guns for our army, and any delay will seriously handicap the military program of this country.

I explained the situation to you at the Boston City Club and promised to send a representative of this department to Watertown. Mr. King proceeded to Watertown directly after my return, and on Sunday last conferred with Mr. Chadwick. The question regarding the closed shop I have already discussed. The same policy has been followed in the construction of all contonments throughout the country, and in the other construction work of this department.

"Under these conditions, I am confident that you and your associates will not desire to impede the progress of essential Government work."

"Several days ago," continues Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, "the War Department directed the commanding officer of the Watertown Arsenal to employ as government employees such members of the building trades that have struck and left work at the Watertown Arsenal as might be necessary to vigorously prosecute the completion of the buildings that are so urgently needed. Action on this order was delayed by the commanding officer of the Watertown Arsenal with the expectation that the general building trades of Boston and Quincy would follow the advice and action of the officials of the American Federation of Labor.

"The action taken yesterday by the Building Trades Councils of Greater Boston leaves the commanding officer of Watertown Arsenal no alternative but to carry out the instructions of the War Department. The employment office at the Watertown Arsenal has been made ready to employ members of the following trades, namely: Structural iron workers, hoisting engineers, electricians, plumbers and steam fittters. This arsenal is desirous of obtaining immediately 60 structural iron workers, 12 hoisting engineers, 15 electricians, 8 plumbers, and 12 steam fitters; also about 75 laborers for the above trades.

"All applicants for the above mentioned positions will be employed by the Watertown Arsenal through the civil service local board and in the manner prescribed by the civil service laws and regulations. All applicants employed will be employees of the United States Government.

"The commanding officer of the arsenal announces that members of the building trades employed by the arsenal will be paid union rates, will be worked union hours and will be paid union rates for overtime, in accordance with the agreement made by the President of the United States and Mr. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor."

Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson declared that the employees of the contractors who struck, being familiar with the work at the arsenal, would render excellent service to their country if they would respond to his call for men. Many more than the number asked for will soon be required, he says.

Finally, he called attention to the fact that any interference, directly or indirectly, with the men employed by him would be acting in opposition to the power of the Government, and would be punishable under federal law, with fine and imprisonment.

The statement issued by the joint councils after their meeting, declares that the committee which represented them at the Buffalo conference had reported that no settlement of the local strikes had been ordered there; the conferees merely named the various general presidents of the building trades, with the representatives from the Boston and Quincy districts, as a committee to confer with President Wilson in the near future and lay the dispute before him for judgment. "In view of this report," says the statement, "it was voted to reaffirm our former action whereby we voted to remain off all government work until the open-shop conditions prevailing at the Watertown Arsenal and at Squantum are eliminated, inasmuch as the conditions are even worse now than at the time the men were removed."

After a reference to the meeting between the committee of the councils and Secretary of War Baker, and the visit of Mr. King, with the statement that the secretary let a contract to a non-union firm engaged on the work at the arsenal "with full knowledge that it would create further trouble," the statement continues:

"Relative to the action of the international presidents of the several trades at Buffalo recently, the announcements in several of the newspapers coming from that city that the strike was settled are absolutely incorrect, and, if the conference of the building trades international presidents with our own esteemed President Wilson does not eliminate the open shop conditions in our midst, the men are determined to stay out. They will not work with alien and noncitizen labor, many of whom have refused to take out their first papers; they are willing to waive this providing union citizen labor cannot be had.

"When this trouble is settled in our city it will be settled by the men who came out on strike against those conditions and the local agents."

Warrant Out for Mr. Pettigrew

ABERDEEN, S. D.—Robert P. Stewart, United States District Attorney for South Dakota, announced on Wednesday that a warrant for the arrest of former United States Senator R. F. Pettigrew of South Dakota, on an indictment charging violation of the espionage act, would be served upon Mr. Pettigrew, who is now in Chicago. Mr. Stewart announced that Mr. Pettigrew would be brought to South Dakota for trial.

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LABOR'S LOYALTY VITAL WAR ISSUE

Sir Stephenson Kent, British Minister of Munitions, Sees in Solution of This Problem the Success of American Arms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Public opinion at home is going to insure victory for the army at the front, and upon the correct solution of labor problems in America, more perhaps than anyone can see now, success for American arms in Europe is dependent.

These were the two chief messages Sir Stephenson Kent gave to the United States on Tuesday afternoon, upon the completion of the series of conference held here between various employers and employees, and the special mission of the British Ministry of Munitions.

The plans of the mission, which also includes H. W. Garrod, G. H. Baillie and Capt. Cyril Asquith, are indefinite. They will probably remain in this city for the rest of the week, but their conferences with Americans who are turning out munitions were concluded on Tuesday, when they talked with employers representing railroads, express companies, dock and terminal companies, steamship lines, warehousemen, public utilities, electric light and power, traction, gas, telephone and telegraph companies.

Emphasizing that the mission had brought no suggestions of advice, but information based on England's experience with problems concerning munition manufacture, Sir Stephenson was very hopeful that their visit in various American cities would obviate the trial of certain experiments which proved unsuccessful in England.

Sir Stephenson believes the war will be a "very long pull," and one of the principal ways to win it is to push the shipbuilding program. He has found labor leaders willing to cooperate, and he sees no successful issue without their full cooperation. It was the ability of capital and labor in England to get together in 1915 which formed a turning point in regard to English prosecution of the war. He had found a most happy relation between capital and labor in this city, and such a relation must be cultivated throughout the nation in order that the Government's war program might not be hindered, he said.

Mr. Baillie said his personal observation of American munition plants proved that they were as well equipped for their work as those of any other country. He also described what the women of England have done in subjecting themselves so gallantly to the risks of the munition plants, and he intimated that he had no doubt American women would show equal eagerness to serve in such capacity when occasion required. Such occasion had not yet appeared, because America was not yet at the end of its man power.

PEACE PARLEY URGED IF GERMANY YIELDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—What used to be the American Union Against Militarism is now called the American Union for a Democratic Peace, and its members, of whom Amos Pinchot is chairman, Mrs. Henry G. Leach treasurer and Chrystal Eastman secretary, say they believe that "peace negotiations should be entered into as soon as Germany has given some official assurance of her willingness to meet the terms outlined by the President on Aug. 27 in his reply to the Pope.

The organization declares it is opposed to what it terms legislation tending to "fasten upon the United States a permanent system of compulsory military training and service."

Members of the executive committee include Emily G. Balch, A. A. Berle, Herbert S. Bigelow, Frank Bohn, William F. Cochran, Max Eastman, John Lovejoy Elliott, Zona Gale, Charles T. Hallinan, John Haynes Holmes, David Starr Jordan, Owen R. Lovejoy, Frederick Lynch, James H. Maurer, Henry R. Mussey, Norman Thomas, Alexander Trachtenberg, Oswald Carrison Villard, James P. Warbasse and L. Hollingsworth Wood.

OKLAHOMA CITY PLANS DEFENSES

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Oklahoma City is ready to cope with any outbreak that may come from pro-German sympathizers, I. W. W.'s or any other lawless element, says the Oklahoman. Preparations for defense against rioting and incendiarism are outlined in a proclamation issued by Mayor Overholser.

An auxiliary force of 150 men is to aid the regular police in quelling disturbances and running down the perpetrators of crime.

HIGHER PASSENGER FARES ARE SOUGHT

Increase in passenger fares and freight rates is asked of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission by the Boston & Maine, the Boston & Albany and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads, the railroads claiming that "immediate relief from increasing expenses through higher rates is absolutely essential."

They seek to increase the rate for single tickets to 2¾ cents a mile. This rate, speaking generally, is now 2½ cents a mile but in the Boston suburban district it is now 2 cents a mile. The rates now in effect in Maine and throughout most of Vermont are at present 2¾ cents a mile, or higher.

They seek to increase the mileage book rate from 2¼ to 2½ cents a mile. In this request they are joined by the railroads in Vermont, but the railroads in Maine, speaking generally, now have that rate in effect.

They also believe that the 12 and 25-ride suburban tickets which are good only within 15 miles of Boston are sold on too low a basis and ask authority to increase this rate 25 per cent; and that the so-called workingmen's tickets, which in some cases carry a rate slightly lower than the 12-ride tickets may be withdrawn.

SAN DIEGO TO HAVE PAGEANT

Review of 30,000 Troops Another Feature Incidental to League of Southwest Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The initial congress of the League of the Southwest opened here Wednesday. The conference has been brought together to discuss the feasibility of forming a permanent league to further the commercial, educational, artistic and technical interests of the southwestern states. Governors of states, mayors of cities and representatives of the allied governments have delegates here.

The culminating features will be a review of 30,000 troops at Camp Kearney on Saturday morning, and the pageant of freedom at the San Diego High School Stadium on Saturday night, in which 8000 actors and musicians will participate. The stadium will seat 30,000 spectators. At a banquet at Hotel Del Coronado, on Thursday night, Lyman J. Gage, former Secretary of the Treasury, will preside. Governors Bamberger of Utah, and Gunter of Colorado, representatives of President Wilson, President Poincaire, King George, King Victor Emanuel and Emperor Yoshi Hito, as well as railway officials, and several college presidents, will speak. Friday morning the chief feature will be a review of 40 airplanes in flight at the army training school at North Island.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Radcliffe girls who are to represent the college in the field hockey game to be played with Wheaton College on Nov. 17, have been chosen as follows: Miss Dorothy Jones '18, Miss Charlotte Gilman 20, Miss Priscilla Thorp '19, Miss Alva Taylor '19, Miss Rosamond Eliot, Miss Mary Merrick '20, Miss Margaret Kent '20, Miss H. Spencer '19, Miss Katherine Ham '18 (Capt.), Miss Eleanor Lee '18, Miss Elsie Gleason '18, Miss N. Perkins '21, Miss Lois Hopkins '20, and Miss W. Whittlesey '21. The tennis championship will be decided by the match between Miss Bernice Wilbur and the winner of a match between Miss Mildred Perkins and Miss Dorothy Kuhn.

WOMEN'S CLUBS MEETING

SOUTH BRAINTREE, Mass.—Maurice J. Wessell, executive secretary of the Immigration Bureau of Rhode Island, spoke on "New Americans and the Community Center" at the fall meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs in the Town Hall yesterday. The federation was the guest of the Philergians, Mrs. Walter A. Poore, president. John Collier, director of the Training School for Community Workers of the People's Institute of New York spoke at the afternoon session.

PLAN TO REGISTER ALL ENEMY ALIENS

United States Department of Justice Seeks Means of Overcoming Increasing Activity of Spies and Plotters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attorney-General Gregory is working out the details of a system of regulations for the registration of enemy aliens in the United States so that a close watch may be kept upon their activities. The Government has come to the conclusion that energetic means must be taken at once to place a check upon spies and plotters. The recent increase of incendiarism and indications of renewed operations of enemy propagandists have led the Department of Justice to consider more radical steps.

Under the plan proposed by the Attorney-General, aliens would have a specified time, probably several weeks, in which to report to a postmaster or other designated official their names, occupations, families and residences. Then those who fail to register will be arrested and interned.

Some officials recommend that all enemy aliens so registered be required to report periodically to the Government, in order that watch may be maintained over their movements. Under present conditions Germans may move from one locality to another without hindrance, provided they do not enter the barred zones about munition plants and government establishments.

To assist government agents in this work of watching dangerous aliens, a volunteer league of citizens has been organized and is reported to be enlarging its membership, particularly by the addition of employers and industrial leaders, who are in position to watch aliens in manufacturing plants. Thus the limited forces of government agents hope to overcome the handicap peculiar to conditions in the United States where the foreign populations are so large that adequate supervision could not possibly be maintained by professional government investigators

Only Germans could be compelled to register by a presidential proclamation, since Austrians, Turks and Bulgarians are not classed as enemies under the Espionage Law. Congress might extend the restriction to those nationalities, however.

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SUGAR SEIZURES ARE NOT EXPECTED

Massachusetts Food Administrator's Office Says That a Fair Distribution of the Product Seems to Be Assured

Although the Food and Fuel Act, under which Herbert C. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, and Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Federal Food Administrator, are acting gives very large powers to regulate food supplies, and specifically prohibits hoarding of "any necessaries," no attempt is likely to be made by Mr. Endicott to regulate distribution of sugar, by compulsory measures.

Cooperation between the State Food Administrator's office and the refiners and dealers has become so loyal and effective, it is said, that a fair distribution of sugar to the retailers seems assured. Mr. Endicott's staff are taking up complaints that come to them, but say there is bound to be a shortage in the supply, until more raw sugar is received by the northern refineries and refined, which can hardly be before the first of December.

Under the Food Administrator's agreement with the refiners, it is said, they are supplying wholesalers and other buyers with a percentage of the sugar that the buyer would normally receive, the distribution being on the basis of the ratio of present supply to ordinary buying at this time of the year. The wholesalers have promised to distribute what they receive, in the same proportion, and each retailer is presumed to be supplying his customers so as to give each some sugar, as far as possible—a fair amount to everybody, considering the total supply. The difficulty in carrying this plan down to the "ultimate consumer," with fairness, evidently is to know whether each consumer has bought sugar somewhere else, or has a large amount of it hoarded. Hoarding is as punishable when practiced by a consumer, as when practiced by a dealer or manufacturer, under the Food and Fuel Act. But how is it to be determined?

Mr. Endicott probably could, by the dual power he has as State Food Administrator under Governor McCall's appointment and as the representative of Mr. Hoover in Massachusetts, have each household and storage place searched to determine how much sugar is hidden away. He has a right to seize any sugar known to be hoarded, and it is known that numerous persons have private though probably small amounts stored. The lack of sugar has come to a stage where not a pound is purchasable in many retail groceries. A large supply from the refineries will be impossible until raw sugar is received from the beet sugar factories of the West, or the Louisiana and Cuban mills, in December. A small amount of sugar has been received from the Philippines and more is on the way.

But a general search and seizure of sugar is not likely to be instituted by the Food Administration, the policy of which has been not to attempt to do by force what can be done by voluntary action or agreement. The refiners and wholesalers are keeping their promises and acting in effective cooperation with the Massachusetts Food Administration, according to A. C. Ratshesky, vice-chairman, who is directly concerned with the handling of the sugar question.

"There is no need yet of compulsory measures in dealing with the refiners and dealers in sugar," said Mr. Ratshesky yesterday. "They are cooperating faithfully with us and distributing sugar to their customers in proportion to their supply. We get many complaints, but they are mostly from persons who think we ought to enable them to get as much sugar as they want. We cant' do that, of course; the most we can do is to try to have distributed fairly what is for sale. All complaints of unfair treatment, or in which great necessity appears, are receiving careful attention."

Reports from Washington that the Federal Food Administration intends to have 2,500,000 pounds of sugar sent to New England this week, because of the local shortage, do not change the opinion of those in Mr. Endicott's office that the supply is not likely to be increased enough to meet all demands before the first of the year. With so great a demand as now exists, 2,500,000 pounds probably would not last longer than two weeks, if immediately distributed to retailers in and near Boston. The Louisiana mills are not expected to send more raw sugar to the refineries before December, and the Cuban crop will come later. In the West the beet sugar mills have been busy of late, but their product goes largely to supply local demand. It is hoped that some of this beet sugar can be diverted to the East, and Mr. Endicott and Mr. Ratshesky are trying to have this done.

Local Mexican Stock

City Estimate Shows 220,400 Pounds Less Than Two Months Ago

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is estimated by the leading sugar merchants in San Luis Potosi, Mex., that the stocks of sugar at present on hand in this city amount to about 85,000 kilos (187,400 pounds). This is some 100,000 kilos (220,400 pounds) less than the amount on hand two months ago, according to Commerce Reports. About half of this is refined granulated sugar. The remainder is crude sugar of three grades locally designated as pilonciilo (small loaf), mascaboda (raw, unrefined), and pilon blanco (white loaf). The entire stock is of native production, except a small quantity of granulated sugar from Cuba, purchased from importers in Mexico City.

The lowest grade is the pilonciilo, or small loaf. This is nothing more than the crude cane juice, boiled down and molded into small loaves after the molasses has been drawn off. It is dark brown, like maple sugar. This is the grade of sugar consumed by 90 per cent of the people. Mascaboda (muscovado) is the next grade. It comes in light-brown, stonelike lumps, which are broken up into small lumps as desired in the retail trade.

The best grade of unrefined sugar is the pilon blanco, or "white" loaf. This is nearly white and comes in large loaves, suitable for retailing in greater bulk. The pilon blanco is a popular grade of sugar, the large size of the loaves making it easier to transport without waste by purchasers having some distance to go. On account of the great demand it is higher in price than refined sugar, although cheaper to produce. It is also preferred because it is considered sweeter and tastes of the pure cane.

Sugar Sale at 13 Cents

Melrose Highlands Firm Explains That It Had Added Costs

One of the first cases where more than the maximum price of 10 cents a pound for sugar, recently announced by Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Food Commissioner, has been charged, was brought to light in a market of Melrose Highlands, where a sale was conducted two weeks ago yesterday at 13 cents a pound. The State Food Commission was notified of the price, and called the attention of the store to the fact that the maximum price allowed is 10 cents a pound.

Inquiry at the store in Melrose Highlands, by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, elicited the following explanation:

"About two weeks ago the manager of the store left early in the morning on a sugar hunt. Unable to procure sugar in or around Boston, from wholesalers, he left on a tour in an automobile to find sugar in New England to supply the heavy demand at the store. After visiting hundreds of stores, some as far as New Hampshire, he returned to Boston and announced a sugar sale for Wednesday, the last day of October.

"During the entire day mobs of people were supplied with sugar at our store. It made no difference if they were regular customers or not, they were sold sugar at 13 cents a pound, until the supply was exhausted.

"As for the price. In order to obtain the supply, we had to pay retail prices in small groceries, averaging about 11 cents a pound. Adding the cost of transportation, and the running expenses of the automobile, we figured that 12¼ cents was a moderate estimate of the cost to us, and decided to sell at 13 cents, and everybody seemed glad to buy at any price. Some offered 2 or 3 cents more per pound if we'd sell larger quantities. This we refused to do.

"However, somewhere in the crowd, a person believed we were getting too large a profit, and not realizing the way in which we obtained the supply, reported us to the State House for selling above the 10-cents-per-pound maximum set by Mr. Endicott.

"We have no sugar now, and realizing the way we were treated when trying to secure some for the public at a great disadvantage, we don't want any."

Groceries Sales Forced

Jobbers Said to Compel Retailers to Sell Other Goods With Sugar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Complaints have been received by Commissioner of City Markets Henry Moskowitz, that middlemen and jobbers are forcing the retailers to sell other groceries with the sale of what little sugar they have.

Dr. Moskowitz, after conference with sugar refiners, wholesalers and jobbing interests, said:

"This artificial pressure to make sales has caused the retailers to pass the pressure along to the public. The needless effort of making needless sales encourages hoarding and will also result in an increase in prices."

Representatives of organized wholesalers and jobbers are to send to all their members a letter condemning this procedure, which may lead to the revocation of the licenses of those doing more than a $100,000 business a year.

More Sugar for Boston

Consignments of 172,500 Pounds of Refined and 475,300 Pounds of Raw

Receipts of sugar at Boston today consisted of 172,500 pounds of the refined product consigned to local jobbers, and 475,300 pounds of raw sugar from the Philippines, consigned to local refineries, all arriving by rail. This is said to be the largest receipt for a single day since the shortage of sugar became noticeable some weeks ago. The raw sugar was landed on the Pacific coast and shipped across the continent by rail.

Charge of Hoarding Unlikely

Hoarding of sugar is not likely to be charged against Page & Shaw, candy manufacturers, as a result of the discovery of 40,000 pounds of sugar belonging to that firm, in a Massachusetts avenue storage warehouse. In the absence of Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Food Administrator, who is in Washington, an investigation of the holding of this sugar has been made by Prof. James H. Ropes, assistant secretary of the State Food Administration office, who said he believed a violation of the law had not been attempted by the firm. Rules prescribed by the Federal Food Administration, in accordance with the Food and Fuel Control Act, permit the carrying in storage of sufficient material to carry on a manufacturing business in a foodstuff.

BRAZIL SOLIDLY FOR WAR POLICY

National Patriotism Aroused by Crisis—Drastic Action Taken to Stamp Out Propaganda of Pro-German Sympathizers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to a communication received at the Brazilian Embassy on Tuesday, President Braz of Brazil is receiving the consistent and enthusiastic support of the whole nation. The national spirit is solidly behind the war policy and aims of the Brazilian Government.

That there has been in Brazil since the declaration of war a great national awakening it is possible to state on official authority. This national awakening has evidenced itself in every walk of life—in the home, in the field, and in the factory. The exports of the country show an increase for the last month, an indication of what Brazil is able to accomplish in supplying the needs of the Allies. Not only is the present emergency being met by increased production, but the foundations that are being laid under the stimulus of war are regarded as stepping-stones for the future. Her entrance into the war for democracy has given Brazil more of a world view and greater realization of a world destiny.

Owing to the lack of shipping and the difficulties of the transportation question generally, Brazil is not likely to send troops to Europe, but she will help the cause along in other ways not less vital. Regarding the danger to Brazil from a pro-German rising, about which so much has been heard, the opinion of an official in close touch with the situation is that there is more rumor than reality in all this talk, and that the policy and determination of the country will not be affected by pro-German disturbances. At the same time, steps are being taken to minimize the chances for disloyal activities. The clergy will be selected exclusively from Brazilians, and preaching in the German language prohibited.

The following cable dispatch to the Public Ledger from the Agencia Americana, and vouched for on Wednesday by the Brazilian Embassy, outlines the policy that will be adopted with the stated purpose of encouraging patriotism, promoting unity and thwarting disloyalists:

"Rio De Janeiro, Brazil—The Brazilian Foreign Office declares for the necessity of the appointment of Brazilian priests exclusively for all ecclesiastic positions in this country. The apostolic nuncio has agreed, and the cardinal has circulated a pastoral letter, in which he recommends obedience to the Government and orders that the circular be exhibited outside all the churches. A telegram from the President of the Republic announcing a state of war asks the Roman Catholic schools to give precedence in their curricula to the Portuguese language, the national history and geography; to celebrate the national holidays in order to inspire patriotism, to close the German colleges and schools and to prohibit preaching in the German language. It also assures the Roman Catholics that the property of the religious orders is in no danger of confiscation, and ends by recommending unity and the reading of the cardinal's pastoral in all the churches.

"The Chamber of Deputies is expected to approve martial law and other pertinent measures. The German cigar factories in Bahia have been closed and 3000 employees are out of work."

RECRUITS FOR COAST ARTILLERY

As a resul of the campaign for recruits for the coast artillery corps and the coast artillery national guard, several men have been enlisted in Boston for both branches of the service. First Lieut. William H. Powers of the Rhode Island Coast Artillery National Guard is in the lead among the various recruiting sections, and to date 42 men have been secured through his efforts.

"I expect all the camps in this division will be closed up by the first of the week," said Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, commanding the depot brigade of the twenty-sixth division today. "The last of the troops at Camp Bartlett at Westfield are expected to get away for the South on Monday, and those at Camp McGuinness at Framingham will be out of camp by the following day. The remainder of the men at Camp Curtis Guild at Boxford are being transferred to Westfield, awaiting transportation."

The quartermasters corps of the national army is in need of 22,000 men with mechanical trades, over 56 lines of work being represented. Among the trades especially desired are cooks, electricians, tailors, shoe experts, tire makers, machinists, and firemen.

Major Frank J. Griffin of Washington, D. C., who has been in Boston in an effort to secure carrier pigeons for the Government, left today for Springfield, where he will conduct a similar campaign. A meeting of fanciers was held last night at the Revere House, Boston, and Major Griffin and Col. Daniel J. Carr, of the northeastern department were the speakers. Pigeon raisers throughout Massachusetts promised their cooperation, and it is expected that a large number of homing pigeons will be secured.

STATE AUDITORS TO NAME MEETING PLACE

Following a luncheon at the Boston City Club this afternoon, the members of the National Association of State Auditors and Comptrollers assembled in the Senate chamber at the State House to continue the business sessions of their third annual conference. Having elected Charles L. Burrill, Massachusetts State Treasurer and Receiver-General, to be presiding officer of the association for the ensuing year, the conference today is to select

President Burrill presided at the luncheon, which was tendered to the association by the City Club, and other speakers on the program included Henry G. Wells, president of the Massachusetts State Senate, representing the Commonwealth; John E. White, former Massachusetts State Auditor; A. B. Chapin, former Massachusetts State Treasurer; Eugene M. Travis, State Comptroller for New York, the retiring president of the association; George L. Walker, representing the Boston City Club; Adjt.-Gen. Jesse F. Stevens and Harvey S. Chase of Boston.

Three states have extended invitations to the association for its next annual conference. The Governor of South Dakota has invited the auditors to assemble in his State in 1918, while invitations have been received to meet in St. Paul, Minn., and in the State of Idaho.

Members of the association were addressed by Senator John W. Weeks at their annual dinner at the Hotel Lenox on Wednesday night. The senator denied that President Wilson has forced Congress to pass certain war legislation, declaring it was enacted because it represented the desires of the people of the United States.

Eugene M. Travis, State Comptroller of New York, presided, other speakers being Mayor Curley, Frank H. Pope, Charles L. Burrill, Massachusetts State Treasurer; Alfred L. Aiken, Governor of the United States Reserve Bank; Albert T. Langtry, Massachusetts Secretary of State and Lafayette B. Gleason of New York.

REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL ANNIVERSARY DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Brazil's entrance into the war on the side of the United States and the Allies has awakened a widespread interest in the history and development of that American republic. The 15th of November is one of its principal national holidays because it was on that day, 28 years ago, that Brazil changed from a monarchy to a republic.

The history of Brazil affords in many respects a sharp contrast to that of other American republics. Compared with Mexico and Peru in the early colonizing era, the lack of wealthy cities in Brazil was beneficial in that the country was never exploited by adventurers in search of gold. The country was largely colonized by settlers and this to a certain extent accounts for the way in which the present has grown out of the past without many upheavals. Again in the early years of the Nineteenth Century Brazil became a monarchy, independent of Europe though ruled by a European prince, and this prepared the way for final separation and independence without the struggle through which the rest of Spanish America went before independence was obtained.

REAR ADMIRAL ROSS IN BOSTON

Rear-Admiral Albert Ross, U. S. N., retired, inspector of naval training schools, arrived in Boston today, and visited Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, before leaving for an inspection of the cadets at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Harvard Radio School. Tomorrow, Rear-Admiral Ross is to make a tour, including Commonwealth Pier, Bumkin Island, the Hingham naval magazine and the Wakefield rifle range.

ALL FOOD STORES BEING INSPECTED

Aid of Secret Service Utilized by Mr. Hoover—Care Taken Not to Inflict Hardship by Unauthorized Seizures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With regard to the reports of the Secret Service on food stored in New York and at other points, Herbert Hoover said on Wednesday that the Secret Service was cooperating with the Food Administration at its request, and had entered upon an examination of the food supplies in seaboard warehouses, that reports have been received from them from time to time, and that investigation has been made as to the conditions surrounding the storage of these products.

The various foodstuffs in seaboard warehouses fall into three categories:

First, those which have accumulated as a result of the embargo act. In these cases the foodstuffs consigned to seaboard have been held up by the War Trade Board at the recommendation of the Food Administration, and are still awaiting decision as to disposal. Where the War Trade Board has given a definite decision that the goods will not be allowed to be exported, the Food Administration has, in all cases, represented to the consignors the importance of resale into domestic trade. In certain cases goods of this character have already been requisitioned, and they are being sold in domestic trade or shipped to France. A number of complicated problems arise in connection with the disposition of these goods because of the export character of packing and manufacture. Many of the goods held up having been manufactured for special destination are not adaptable to domestic trade. Therefore, the Food Administration is endeavoring to secure their absorption by the Allies.

Second, another class of seaboard goods are the property of neutral governments, where decision as to their ultimate destination has not yet been made by the authorities in Washington. In a number of these cases the owners have consented to their resale into domestic trade, and in fact these sales are proceeding at a number of points at the present time.

The third class includes goods stored in the large cities, vitally necessary to maintain the daily necessities of the consuming public. Certain foodstuffs must be stored seasonally to carry them over from the period of scant to no production. Some of these goods may be held for speculative purposes, and the Food Administration is to determine the absolute facts in regard to the ownership and purpose of holding the different commodities in storage. It is, therefore, vitally necessary in all of these complexities of goods held under the embargo, of goods held by neutral governments, of goods held for seasonal storage, for those held for normal distributing purposes, to proceed with great care, and at the same time with vigor against speculative and improper holding.

In connection with the holding of food products, the problem of the Food Administration is to determine what goods are held, the exact ownership in all its ramifications, both domestic and diplomatic. It is also necessary to determine between speculative hoarding as distinguished from proper trade requirements. The last is of special importance to the great cities of the country, because hasty action might easily drive the legitimate merchants of the city to withhold shipments of supplies that are vitally necessary for the sustenance of the consumers, through fear of unjust prosecution.

NO-LICENSE WORK IN CITIES OPENED

(Continued from page one)

Boston Licensing Board has exceeded its right in connection with transfers, despite the stated policy of Governor McCall that he was not in favor of imposing saloons upon those who sought to keep them away from their suburban homes. These alleged violations on the part of the licensing board will but stimulate the efforts of temperance workers. The indignation will be displayed at church meetings and in halls secured for the occasion.

One of the organizations ready to begin work is the Dorchester No-License Association, with 300 members strong, which meets in a day or two to arrange a program for the coming mass meeting, Sunday afternoon, at Tonawanda Hall, Geneva Avenue and Tonawanda Street. Franklin R. Gifford, president will act as chairman. No regular speakers have been secured. This is to be a people's fight, and later, workers by scores will go from house to house in the district to bring out the voters. Influence will be brought to bear upon various men's clubs and church organizations. The meeting will devise means other than getting out the vote to keep the saloons from Dorchester.

On account of the participation of prominent no-license speakers in the big Washington convention, the Anti-Saloon League has hit upon what it calls a dialogue-debate entertainment for arousing citizens to the necessity of taking part in the no-license campaign. The participants are Fred H. Lawton, associated superintendent of the state league, and Charles M. Weyand, both regarded as effective speakers for the temperance cause. The dialogue brings out important points for no-license and fortifies the hearer with arguments with which he can successfully meet the assertions of the opposition. Mr. Lawton and Mr. Weyand are at present speaking in towns in the "doubtful column," but before the present campaign is over will have covered several sections of the State.

PACKING INQUIRY HAS BROAD SCOPE

Besides Beef, It Covers Other Meats and By-Products — Federal Report Expected to Be Ready in February

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill. — The forthcoming Federal Trade Commission report on the packing industry will go into such broad questions as that of whether the present concentration of the industry is the most economical plan, and whether this same concentration works out well or otherwise for livestock production. So Francis J. Heney of San Francisco, now in the service of the commission in connection with its packing investigation, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here on Wednesday. The Trade Commission will shape its findings in the form of recommendations, laying them before the President, since he had directed the inquiry. "These recommendations may be ready by February, taking that as the earliest date," said Mr. Heney and Commissioner Adams.

"The present investigation is the most extensive which has ever been made into the packing industry," continued Mr. Heney. "It not only covers the beef business, which was all the famous Garfield inquiry looked into, but includes other meats and the by-products."

The commission's investigators have within the last three or four days finished their work on the books of the big plants in Chicago, said Mr. Heney, and are now going to some of the packers' establishments outside this city and to some of the independents. Thirty or more men have been engaged here three or four months.

When the conference of packers with the meat division of the Federal Food Administration and the Federal Trade Commission, having to do with fixing of packers' profits for the war, adjourned late Wednesday afternoon, J. P. Cotton, chief of the meat division, said some technical details were still to be worked out and the regulations would be published in a few days.

Chairman J. E. Davis of the Trade Commission, other members and himself, said Mr. Heney, attended the conference yesterday simply as listeners. They had been invited to hear the plans because the meat division expected the commission to have the enforcement of certain of the regulations.

BEAN STRAW AS FODDER

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—A number of stock men in the valley are feeding bean straw as a substitute for roughage ordinary feed, says the Union. Soy bean straw is quoted in Southern California at $13 per ton.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

New England's Largest All the Year Round Toy Shop

Playthings and Games for the Kiddies

We cannot begin to describe the host of new creations that have been designed to please the youngsters, and at the same time afford the right kind of outdoor exercise for youthful bodies.

Here Are Some of Them

Small Wheelbarrows	85c to 2.50
Small Carts	30c to 85c
Small Wagons, with 4 wheels	65c to 1.25
Express Wagons, from	2.00 to 6.00
Coaster Wagons, with roller bearings; made very strong	5.00 to 8.00
Velocipedes	10.50 to 18.50
Tricycles	13.00 to 17.00
Scooter Cars	1.25
Biplane Scooter, with rubber tires	5.50
Hand Cars, from	5.00 to 22.50
Automobiles, in very attractive new colors, 8.00, 10.00, 14.00, 24.00 up to	50.00
Swings for children	1.00 to 3.50
Kites	50c to 10.50
Aeroplanes	2.50, 10.00
Baby Yards, in natural and white enamel,	3.50 to 10.00
Doll Carriages	2.50 to 28.00

GAMES FOR INDOORS

New Bean Bag Games, in different hand painted colors	4.50
New Wooden Animals, hand painted, that a child can drag	1.00
Electrical Trains	3.50 to 30.00
Mechanical Trains that wind with a key,	1.50 to 10.00
Games of Chess Men	4.00 to 25.00
Meccano, a useful metal construction and educational toy; boys can make different objects, and extra parts can be obtained when wanted. A set	50c to 45.00
Educational Card Games	25c to 50c
Kindergarten Sewing Sets	25c to 1.00
Iron Trains	50c to 3.00
Hook and Ladders	1.00 to 4.00
Fire Engines	1.00 to 4.00
A large assortment of Child's Dishes	35c to 8.00

A Special Doll Shop for Little Ladies

Where their favorite "dolly" may be procured, ranging in price from 35c to 45.00, together with costumes and all the necessities a proper little doll should own.

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The Satisfaction Lasts

MAXIMUM PRICES FOR COAL ARE SET

Boston Committee's Report of $9.50 for Anthracite and $9.25 for Bituminous Approved by Fuel Administrator

Maximum prices at which coal is to be sold at retail in Boston have been fixed by a report of the committee appointed to recommend such prices and the confirmation of the report by James J. Storrow, New England fuel administrator. These prices, for coal delivered in lots of one ton or more, are the same as those uniformly charged by dealers for several months past.

An important feature of the report is its announcement that arrangements have been made with dealers whereby 67 yards throughout the city will sell coal in small quantities, to be taken home by purchasers, at the rate of $8.80 a ton. As little as 25 pounds, for 11 cents, will be sold at this rate. For egg, stove and chestnut anthracite, delivered from a wagon, $9.50 may be charged; for carrying in coal in baskets the existing charge of 40 cents a ton is made as a maximum. Bituminous coal may be sold for not more than $9.25 a ton, the price that has been asked for it at retail for many months.

The prices fixed, the committee says, "in the very nature of things can be only tentative and temporary." On this point the report says:

"Conditions all over the country in all lines of industry are changing enormously within very short periods of time. This is equally true of coal mining, of coal transportation, and of the other factors which enter materially into the price of coal. As these conditions change or develop, the committee will endeavor to meet them."

The report is signed by David A. Ellis and J. Frank O'Hare, two of the three members appointed as the committee by Mr. Storrow, Oct. 11. Mr. Ellis was made chairman of the committee.

It is emphasized in the report that the prices named should be considered strictly maximum prices, and some dealers, it is said, should be able to sell at lower prices. Stove coal, white ash, is taken as the typical domestic anthracite. Although some dealers have sold this for more and others for less than $9.50 a ton, the prevailing price for it "is now and has been ever since April 1 last, $9.50 a ton," delivered but not basketed. About as many dealers have made less than 25 cents a net ton profit as made more than that, the report says, and that is not considered an unreasonable profit, since "conditions have been making rapidly since Oct. 1 for increases in the expense, and for diminuations in the profits of the coal dealers." The cost of labor, freight rates and demurrage costs have increased, all materials are rising in price, and there is "a serious condition of shortage" of anthracite. On this point the report says:

Since it is difficult for dealers to get and to supply the kind of coal desired by customers, $9.50 a ton for all kinds of anthracite, in broken, stove, egg and chestnut sizes, is made a uniform maximum price and a similar price of $8.50 a ton is made for all pea anthracite. In part the report says:

"Perhaps the most important matter is the regulation of prices of small lots sold at the yards or the wharves to poorer members of the community who bring with them their own receptacles. The coal dealers have agreed to sell domestic sizes of anthracite coal other than pea to such members of the community at the rate of $8.80 per ton—that is 100 pounds for 44 cents, 50 pounds for 22 cents and 25 pounds for 11 cents, and pea coal at the rate of $8 per ton—that is, 100 pounds for 40 cents, 50 pounds for 20 cents, and 25 pounds for 10 cents. The wharves and yards where such coal in such lots can be obtained at such prices to those who bring their own receptacles occur in or near every district of the city as the appended list shows, and to this list will be added others from time to time.

"We believe that no dealer should, under any circumstances, deliver more than a load of anthracite coal at the present time to any householder for furnace or stove use, and that the dealers, before making any deliveries, should have the right to require all customers to make a signed statement upon honor of the amount of coal such customer has on hand, of the amount of coal which other dealers have agreed to deliver to such customer, and of such customer's immediate needs.

"We are still studying the question of a proper maximum price for steam sizes of anthracite coal and for anthracite coal, domestic sizes, when sold and delivered in less than ton lots by dealers or in small lots by peddlers, in bags delivered directly, in bags delivered to grocers, etc., and of the proper profits thereon. We thought it better, however, to make this report, although partial, meanwhile, rather than to delay any report until we had covered the whole field.

"The prevailing price for many months has been $9.25 per net ton, although there are some dealers who have sold above this price and some who have sold below it. Taking into account all the factors in the situation, and having in mind that the consumers of bituminous coal are largely substantial corporations or individuals well qualified to take care of themselves, and drawing from a field much larger than the local one, we are not inclined to disturb materially the prices which have prevailed for some months in this community, and therefore recommend that $9.25 per net ton be fixed as the maximum price of bituminous coal delivered, but not basketed, and 40 cents per net ton as the maximum price for basketing the same.

"Of course, the prices should be revised downward if substantial quantities of bituminous coal at anywhere near the government prices become obtainable."

EDUCATORS TO MEET IN BOSTON

Governor McCall of Massachusetts, President E. W. Hopkins of Dartmouth College, and Dr. Willard Scott of Brookline, are to be the chief speakers at the dinner at the Hotel Vendome this evening, to open the first joint convention of the American Institute of Instruction, New England Superintendents Association, Massachusetts Superintendents Association, and the Massachusetts Teachers Association.

The convention proper will begin tomorrow morning and will continue until noon on Saturday. Tomorrow morning's meeting will be held in the committee hall in the basement of the east wing of the State House. The Commissioner of Education for the United States, Philander P. Claxton, will speak on nationalization of the public schools. Other addresses will be given by the Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, Dr. Payson Smith; the commissioner for Vermont, Myron B. Hillegas, and the commissioner for Maine, Augustus O. Thomas.

LETTUCE CONTINUES TO BE PLENTIFUL

Lettuce continues to be the most plentiful vegetable in the Boston markets, says today's report of the United States Bureau of Markets, adding that the price continues firm.

"Prices are firm," says the report, "ranging from 60 to 75 cents per box of 18 heads for the 220 boxes reported sild today. Spinach and cauliflower were plentiful but a good demand prevailed and all sales were practically at yesterday's quotations of 50 to 60 cents for spinach and 75 cents to $1 per box of 5 to 9 heads on cauliflower.

Apples, chiefly Baldwins, were easier but few price reductions were noted. The sugar shortage is responsible as a large part of the supply of apples coming in is second grade, used chiefly for preserving purposes, pies, etc. First grade apples continue to move at usual prices, but the demand appears to be generally easier.

FOOD REGULATIONS FOR INTERNED URGED

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Women of Madison County are refusing to sign the Hoover food pledges so long as the interned Germans at the Hot Springs detention camp continue to "live on the fat of the land" as the women express it.

The general tenor of the reply received by the women who are trying to procure food pledges in western North Carolina is that "these Germans do not observe any food conservation restructions, why should we?" It is reported further that the women are preparing a petition to Mr. Hoover, demanding that some action be taken to regulate the amount of food the Germans may have.

SCHOOLBOYS ASSOCIATION

Fifty members of the Boston Schoolboys' Association attended the thirty-sixth annual reunion of that organization at Young's Hotel yesterday. "Reminiscences of State Street" was the title of an address by Augustus S. Lovett, and a paper on "Memories of Lincoln and the Civil War" was read by Henry G. Watson, commander of Post 113, G. A. R. Francis H. Manning, vice-president, presided in the absence of the president, F. R. Matthews. These officers with J. Mitchel Galvin as secretary-treasurer, and Roswell D. Cushing, as historian, were returned to office, as well as the following board of directors: Darius Cobb, Roswell D. Cushing, John E. Gilman, Herbert W. Kimball, Charles F. Read, Henry M. Rogers, Walter E. Swan, Sarell T. Willis and Grenville H. Norcross.

FUEL ECONOMIES WILL BE ENFORCED

Demands of War Industries, Constantly Increasing, More Than Absorb Added Output —Waste to Be Prevented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After completing a survey of the entire coal situation in the United States, Fuel Administrator Garfield announced on Wednesday that the war needs of the nation for fuel have developed to a point where the demand threatens to outstrip the supply. Through cooperative efforts on the part of the Fuel Administration and the other agencies, the annual output of coal has been increased by approximately 50,000,000 tons. But, on the other hand, the annual consumption has increased by 100,000,000 tons, leaving a gap of 50,000,000 tons, while at the same time the demand for coal is increasing daily.

Practically the entire increase in coal consumption is due to the necessities of the war. Munitions plants, running constantly at full capacity, with continuous demands from the Government for increased production, are using from 33 1-3 to 50 per cent more coal than they were a year ago. For instance, the Bethlehem Steel Company demands an increased coal supply of approximately 25,000 tons per month, or 3,000,000 tons a year.

The direct demands of the Government for coal, including the requirements for the actual fighting forces of the army and navy, have increased by 300 per cent. Where 2,000,000 tons supplies the Government under normal conditions, the government demand is now for 8,000,000 tons.

The coal demands of public utility plants, particularly in the industrial sections of the country, have increased by about 33 1-3 per cent. Practically all of this increase is due to increased power furnished to munitions plants and other war industries.

To close up the gap of 50,000,000 tons between the production and consumption of coal, the Fuel Administration will take steps to increase production, facilitate transportation and enforce the most economical use of the available coal supply. The Fuel Administration is determined that war industries, public utilities and domestic consumers shall be supplied. To this end the cooperation of every coal user in the country will be necessary. The Fuel Administration will use all of its authority to prevent the waste of fuel or the unnecessary use of fuel. Domestic consumers will be urged to conserve their supplies.

Wherever the unnecessary use of coal in industry threatens to embarrass war industry, the Fuel Administration will see that the war needs are filled. All activities which are unnecessary to the maintenance of military or economic efficiency will have to give way by curtailment of their supply to the necessities of the war, and this must be accomplished without undue curtailment of the domestic supply. This policy is expected to relieve not only the demand for coal, but a part of the tremendous pressure on the transportation facilities of the country.

Penalty Clause Rejected

Miners of Central States Refuse to Accept Dr. Garfield's Plan.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Coal miners of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas in a delegate convention here have rejected the "automatic" penalty clause in contracts with operators, insisted upon by Dr. H. A. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator. The vote was 135 to 167. The Arkansas and Oklahoma district and the Missouri district each gave a majority for the Garfield plan. Kansas overwhelmingly opposed it. No action was taken as to a strike.

The convention adjourned for the day immediately after the vote. D. A. Crampton, president of the Missouri district, and John Wilkinson, a president of the Oklahoma-Arkansas district, urged the delegates to submit to the Fuel Administration. "Mother" Jones, "The Angel of the Mines," also did. The miners, however, declared it was unfair. Alexander Howatt, president of the Kansas district, opposed it in a long speech that influenced the delegates considerably.

Coal Shipments Heavy

Output for October Largest in History of Anthracite Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Coincident with the advice of Albert H. Wiggin, State Fuel Administrator, that the public should confine its demands for coal to present needs, and that these needs will andoubtedly be met, comes the announcement that the shipments of anthracite for October, as reported to the Anthracite Bureau of Information, amounted to 7,110,950 tons, which is a new record for monthly shipments, exceeding the shipments for June, until now the largest of any month in the history of the industry, by 61,913 tons.

October shipments also show an increase of 738,194 tons, for 11 per cent over September, and 1,240,746 tons, or 21 per cent in excess of the shipments during October of last year. The total shipments for the first 10 months of this year were 64,889,047 tons, an increase over the same period last year of 9,088,427 tons.

Mr. Wiggin says the supply of coal in the hands of the public is almost as great as it was last year at this time, but that the dealers, in spite of the shipment figures, have less than usual, and that this shortage will probably continue until Dec. 1.

SUGAR RECEIPTS ARE FAR BELOW LAST YEAR

Receipts of sugar at Boston during the past two weeks and up today for this week are less by nearly 31,000,000 pounds than for the corresponding period of last year, according to statistics available at the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The amount of sugar brought here during this period totaled about 3,255,000 pounds, whereas last year at this time, a total of 34,118,460 pounds were brought here for the corresponding period.

The deficiency is partially explained by lack of arrival of any sugar boats since October 21, when the Norwegian freighter Sangstad brought in a large shipment, from Cuba. At this time last year there were frequent arrivals from that island with cargoes of sugar, two arriving during the period corresponding to the past 17 days.

The figures as compiled by the statistical department of the Chamber, show 1766 barrels, 8534 bags, and 2750 boxes or approximately 3,255,000 pounds, brought here in this period. During the corresponding time in 1916 there were 2235 barrels, 111,279 bags and 1071 boxes or about 34,118,460 pounds.

FILM CENSORS ARE NAMED IN BROCKTON

BROCKTON, Mass.—As a result of complaints that too many photo plays are of the "vampire" story type, Mayor McLeod has named a board of motion-picture censors, who will at once begin to pass on all films booked to be shown in this city. The commission will either put their stamp of approval on these photo plays or recommend that they be withdrawn. Ernest P. Fredericks, chairman of the Civic Bureau, is chairman of the new board.

SANTO DOMINGO GOLD DISCOVERY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Public notice is given in the latest Santo Domingo papers of the discovery of veins of sulphur of copper, iron and gold on private property at Loma Algarrobo, a section of San Cristobal.

By
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SIR R. BORDEN'S HALIFAX SPEECH

Premier Defends Military Service Act and Says Eyes of the World Are Upon Canada in the Present Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—Sir Robert Borden and his new colleague but erstwhile opponent in Halifax, the Hon. A. K. MacLean, gave a practical demonstration of union here on Wednesday night at a Conservative convention. The Premier declined the nomination in favor of his former opponent, and chose instead to run in his native county of Kings, the country of Evangeline. Mayor Martin of Halifax, a Conservative, will be the other Unionist candidate in this city. They will be opposed by straight Liberal candidates in the persons of Dr. Blackadder and G. A. Redmond. In the evening Sir Robert and Mr. MacLean addressed a gathering of 5000 persons in the City Market Building. The two addresses were remarkably free from partisan appeals, which usually characterize election speeches. Sir. Robert said in part:

"In this city by the sea you can realize the war more truly perhaps than those of any other community upon the continent. From this harbor go forth the great ships of war to maintain their ceaseless vigil upon the immensity of the oceans. Hundreds of thousands of Canadians have seen these coast lines recede as they began the ocean voyage on the way to the front. Here have passed Australian and New Zealand regiments, and thousands of men from our neighboring and kindred nation have in recent months bade farewell to this continent before taking their place in the battle line. Precautions for safety and defense have been constantly before you. The war is brought into sharp relief, but Halifax does not lie within its awful shadow as Belgium and France, or even the British Islands.

"No man in my position could without emotion call upon the youth of his country to take up arms even in so just a quarrel. Still more unenviable is the duty of enforcing compulsory military service. That duty was urged upon me for nearly 18 months before I announced the decision of the Government on the 18th of May last. In all parts of this Dominion men of both political parties, men of the highest standing, men of the loftiest patriotism and sanest judgment, from time to time had impressed upon me warmly and even vehemently the obligation of Canada to throw into this war still greater effort, and the necessity of compulsory military service for that purpose. During the first four months of 1916 men were enlisted at the rate of nearly 1000 per day, and the need seemed to be adequately met. Through the summer and autumn of 1916 and the first four months of 1917 recruits came in so slowly, notwithstanding the utmost personal effort of myself and my colleagues, that only one of two alternatives could be adopted. One was to leave our Canadian divisions without supports and without reenforcements, and the other was to enforce military service. My heart and my conscience did not permit me for one moment to endure the thought of the first, and thus I found imposed upon me, not of my own desire, but by the compelling force of circumstances, the stern duty of providing reenforcements by means of a selective draft under compulsory provisions. In this country the principle of compulsory service is not new. The militia act which has been in force for half a century empowers the Government to enforce military service, but not by intelligent selection. Under that act the determination is by ballot, that is, by blind, unthinking chance. For ordinary conditions such a provision may be adequate, but for so tremendous an effort as is now necessary it is entirely unsuitable. The need could not thus be met. The occasion demands from each the best service of which he is capable. Organization, system and intelligent judgment are necessary, and thus the military service act was necessary.

"Above all, service already given by near kindred at the front must be taken into account in considering whether there shall be exemption.

"Under the Military Service Act the highest duty of citizenship is demanded of the people. I am entirely confident that they will not shrink from that duty. It is said that this law ought not to be put into operation without a referendum. Such is the policy put forward in opposition to that of the Government. I consider it my imperative duty to put the act into force immediately. That course is being pursued and it will be unhesitatingly continued. What is the situation? The need for reinforcements is insistent, compelling, imperative. Do we fully appreciate the meaning and effect of what is taking place in Russia and in Italy? There never was greater necessity to summon our sternest resolve and to gird on our fullest strength. In the British Islands, and especially in France, they are much in advance of us in the organization and utilization of the nation's human energy. The terrible need for reinforcements can be met. But even with the best speed that can be made we shall barely be in time. Yet, it is seriously proposed that with a Canadian division depleted at the front, and remember that a division when thus depleted ceases to be an effective fighting unit until reinforced, it is proposed that, with divisions depleted at the front, we are to wait until Parliament is summoned, until a bill for referendum is passed, and until the referendum shall have been held and the verdict of the people pronounced.

"The referendum and election to obtain the verdict of the people would required two or three additional months. In the meantime the Military Service Act would be suspended. The spirit of our men would be broken as their ranks became more and more depleted. They had asked for reinforcements and you gave them a referendum. All military activity would be at an end, and perhaps the war itself would have come to a conclusion with results disastrous to our country. This is a war in which the last hundred thousand men may mean victory, the lack of them defeat. Make no mistake about it. The proposal for a referendum has but one meaning. It means that the Canadian forces at the front shall be left to their fate without support and without reinforcements.

"It was my desire, and it still is my firm intention, that both political parties shall have equal representation in the government, outside of the office of Prime Minister. My effort for that purpose has not been spared, and during the past three weeks I have approached successively no less than three Canadians of French origin and of liberal affiliation with the request that one of them should enter the government. I do not reproach them because my effort was unsuccessful, but I do most sincerely regret their decision, for its consequences they are responsible, not I. So earnestly did I desire the formation of an administration with the broadest possible basis of representation that I should willingly and even gladly have stood aside if it had proved necessary to the accomplishment of that purpose.

"I appeal to you all of whatever party, and especially to those of the party with which I have been associated, to ponder well upon these events and to put aside every old antagonism and controversy, to unite in earnest, vigorous effort to stand for the country and not for partisanship. Party antagonism, when not based on principle, is a sorry spectacle at any time. In these awful days it is little less than a crime. We have a great task before us. The eyes of the world are upon Canada in this crisis."

QUESTION OF POWER CONTROL IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Sir Henry Drayton, the recently appointed Dominion Power Controller, held a sitting here to consider the evidence of the Hydro Electric Commission in regard to power shortage in Canada. D. L. McCarthy represented the Electric Development Company and Wallace Nesbitt the Canadian Niagara Power Company.

Sir Henry pointed out that while there was a serious shortage of power in Canada the same conditions obtained in the United States, and that if an order were passed prohibiting the export of power across the line, American manufacturers of munitions would be seriously affected. Power should be conserved, he said, but conservation should be for both Canada and the United States, and that before any definite steps were taken he would suggest that those immediately interested should confer upon the matter.

The evidence showed that Toronto requires 70,000 horse power, the shortage of coal preventing the greatest use being made of steam plants.

After hearing all the evidence Sir Henry made an order that all the companies generating power at Niagara Falls must operate at full capacity and also ordered that statements be prepared giving details of the amount generated and the names of the customers to whom it is sold.

RELIEF ASKED FOR WESTERN FARMERS

PORTLAND, Ore.—United States Senator McNary has telegraphed to Food Administrator Hoover, says a Salem dispatch to the Oregonian, that the farmers of Oregon are suffering a material loss from the present situation concerning wheat and asking for relief.

"The want of shipping and mill facilities requires the growers to accept from buyers a portion of the purchase price and to pay 6 per cent interest on the same advanced," Senator McNary pointed out in his telegram. "These conditions are unfair and not conducive to the increase of wheat production. I would propose that the Government employ the revolving fund provided by the Food Control Bill to purchase the farmers' wheat, the Government advancing 95 per cent of the purchase price and withholding 5 per cent until delivered and graded at terminal points."

SUFFRAGISTS SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Thirty-one militant suffragists, members of the Woman's Party, were sentenced in the Police Court on Wednesdays to periods of imprisonment in the District of Columbia workhouse at Occoquan, Va., for participating in picketing demonstratons at the White House. The sentences ranged from six days to six months. Miss Lucy Burns of New York, vice-chairman of the Woman's Party, whom Judge Mullowney called the "ring leader," was the only one given the maximum penalty. Massachusetts women sentenced were Mrs. Agnes H. Morey of Boston, Miss Ella Findeison of Lawrence, Miss Cornelia Whitcomb of Worcester.

BOOTLEGGER IS SENTENCED

Thomas Hennessey, an admitted bootlegger, asked for a sentence to Camp Devens, instead of six months in jail, yesterday, when convicted on the charge of selling liquor to soldiers and sailors in uniform; but Judge Hale in the United States District Court in Boston, rejected the plea, and after reducing the jail term to three months, told Hennessey that afterwards his obligations to the army would be in force. Hennessey was convicted with nine other bootleggers. He admitted that he had been passed for the national army by a Maine exemption board.

LIGHT SHED ON RUSSIAN POSITION

M. Nabokov Addresses Gathering in Glasgow and Urges Patience With New Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—The Russian Ambassador, M. Nabokov, recently addressed a meeting at Glasgow of the Russo-Scottish Society in the Banqueting Hall of the City Chambers. Bailie Duncan Graham presided in the absence of the Lord Provost.

In opening his address, M. Nabokov said that he proposed to try and throw some light upon the Russian revolution, its historical meaning, and its bearing upon the present military situation. The present position could not be understood, he stated, except in the light of the past. All previous Russian wars had been fought by armies consisting of men who never questioned the divine right of the rulers of Russia to lead them in causes which they did not comprehend. It was only 50 years ago that 80 per cent of the population of Russia had ceased to be slaves. The revolutionary tide which had risen in 1905 was the direct outcome of the Japanese war, and was the first warning to autocracy that never again would the Russian people allow themselves to be dragged into a war of conquest to satisfy the greed and ambition of a small camarilla, and for the last 12 years revolutionary ideals had penetrated deeper and deeper into the thought of the Russian people. When the Russians were once again called to arms in 1914 all political dissensions were forgotten, and the nation as a whole came forward to protect and vindicate the rights of the weak and of the oppressed. They all knew what had followed, and how the men who were in power had betrayed their country. It was only when it had become common knowledge that plots of separate peace were being hatched through wireless telegraphy betraying the Allies, that the patience of the people became exhausted. It would, of course, continued the speaker, be a mistake to suppose this last straw—the danger of national honor being compromised—was the only reason why the revolution had been brought about. The landowners and the intellectual classes had been endeavoring for the last 50 years to raise the status of the peasant, to introduce schools and libraries, everything, indeed, that made for prosperity and civilization, but the Government had always stood in their way. The entire policy of the Government had been directed towards keeping the peasants, who formed 80 per cent of the population of Russia, in ignorance.

As the process of obstruction to all efforts of social reform, and to the improvement of the intellectual and economic conditions of the people by the initiative of the pioneers of civilization continued and was intensified, the more clearly the best elements of the nation realized that only through a complete change of the existing régime could the nation become united and reach its full development. That was the fundamental reason for, and justification of, the revolution; but it was impossible in six months to fill a gulf that had existed for decades between the comparatively well-to-do educated minority and the barefooted and ignorant majority. It was, said M. Nabokov, easy to expound such commonplaces as "Liberty is not license," or "Liberty is impossible without discipline," but he was afraid that some of Russia's well-wishers were expecting growth to take place with an impossible rapidity. Of all peoples in the world the British were best aware that speed did not make for stability. He warned them against believing the superficial observer who might tell them that there had been no revolution in Russia, or that the revolution had been limited to Petrograd. The Russian revolution was an earthquake which had embraced half the globe, and had shaken and destroyed the very foundations of the Russian State. Russia was now called upon to solve, under German fire, problems which in other countries had not as yet found a satisfactory solution, in spite of the fact that they had had full leisure to apply a process of evolution. It was, he said, easier to work gradually towards improving the status of the working classes, towards satisfying their legitimate claims to a happy domestic life, sanitation, education, and prosperity, than to grant all those blessings of civilization to tens of millions of working men who had lived for centuries in a state of abject poverty, ignorance, and degradation.

Turning next to the consideration of the military situation, M. Nabokov said that Russia was holding 90 divisions of Germans and, he believed, 50 divisions of Austrian troops on a front of 1200 miles, with less than a dozen railways to feed that line with munitions, food and clothing. Added to this they had very severe winter conditions to contend with which increased the technical and material difficulties that beset the Russian army.

Without attempting to minimize the Russian disasters of Galicia and Riga, they must remember the heroism and self-sacrifice of individual units, and especially of the officers, of whom in the first two days of the Galician retreat Russia had lost 3500. He ventured to say that had Russia not sacrificed 6,000,000 men, had Russian divisions not fought with sticks, having no rifles, had the Russian troops not been in East Prussia and on the Carpathians, and were not Russia, in spite of all her troubles, still holding a front of 1200 miles, it would not have been possible for Great Britain to prepare the blow against the Central Powers that she was then launching so gloriously and successfully.

The German propaganda in Russia had been chiefly directed against Great Britain. The swarms of German agents who were out to destroy Russia's desire for friendship with Great Britain had doubled their pernicious efforts. But the craving for that friendship was the craving of the best elements in Russia and it would never be destroyed. The vision of the Russian people had only been temporarily obscured, and the German campaign of calumny had not been very far-reaching. Just as inexorable as was Germany's defeat by Great Britain and her allies, so was the certainty that the Russian people would understand and appreciate the magnitude of Britain's contribution to the saving of the Russian commonwealth from the German yoke, and to the triumph of organized democracy in Russia. In return for Russia's confidence in the sincerity and stability of Britain's friendship the Russians asked them to have faith in the genius of Russia and in her capacity to awaken from the nightmare which for a short time had prevented her from taking a full share in the common effort.

Dr Billings on Russia

He Characterizes Recent Government as Experimental Laboratory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago, chairman of the American Red Cross Commission to Russia, tells of a final conversation he had with Professor Milyukoff before returning from Russia to the United States. He had questioned Mr. Milyukoff about the honesty and loyalty of Kerensky and Tereschenko. Mr. Milyukoff declared his confidence in their integrity. "Then what is wrong?" demanded Dr. Billings.

"First of all they have been Socialists," replied Mr. Milyukoff, "and they are embarrassed by their old associations, even though they repudiate them. Then, they are too young."

Dr. Billings characterizes the recent government of Russia as an experimental laboratory of Socialism, though he says it has failed in the eyes of the best people of Russia. Dr. Billings says he then told Mr. Milyukoff that he trusted the Russian people and intended to tell the people of the United States that they must trust Russia to come out. At this he says Mr. Milyukoff declared: "If you will tell the American people that and they stand by it, we will come out."

The misunderstanding between Mr. Kerensky and General Korniloff, Dr. Billings confirms. After the Moscow conference, at which Korniloff had demanded army reforms, with the agreement of Kerensky, he says, the latter knew that Korniloff was going to declare himself military dictator of the army. In carrying the message from Korniloff to Kerensky, however, Lvoff mixed up things so that Kerensky believed Korniloff had declared a dictatorship of all Russia.

Mentioning the great strides Russia had made in the manufacture of chemicals, hitherto a German industry, Dr. Billings remarked, "They said to me, 'Russia will never import another article with "Made in Germany" on the box.'

"They have at least 9,000,000 men under arms in Russia," Dr. Billings asserts. "It is too many. They ought to have 3,000,000 men in arms and the rest at work." He says there is plenty of food in Russia and the people are well clothed; also that he saw none in rags except beggars and none underfed except in hospitals. The food problem was entirely one of distribution, he declared.

German Press and Bolsheviki

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Berlin press generally gives a friendly reception to the peace manifesto of the Russian Maximalists. The Vorwärts, the Socialist organ, and the Germania, the Roman Catholic organ, both raise the question whether the Bolsheviki will retain the power in Russia.

The question as to whether the belligerents are ready for a three months' armistice for the purpose of discussing peace, the Vorwärts says, can only be answered by the German Government affirmatively, declaring at the same time that it does not intend to annex or consent to annexation at Germany's cost. Whatever Germany has to say concerning annexation, it adds, is contained in the Reichstag resolution of July 19, and in the German reply to the Pope. The Vorwärts continues:

"German Socialists do not accept all the theories of the Bolsheviki, but recognizes them as Socialists and comrades. Therefore, they gladly record the Bolsheviki offer as worthy of Socialism and most promising."

A temporary cessation of hostilities between Russia and the Central Powers, the Germania says, would bring peace nearer. It adds that Germany and Austria-Hungary would promptly agree to a limited armistice as proposed, and that Russia's allies could not escape the effects of such a step.

The difficulties of arranging such an armistice are pointed out by the National Zeitung, which asks how an armistice would be interpreted. It asks also what Great Britain will expect should the war be halted. While the allied blockade of Germany would be raised, the Zeitung objects to such a procedure on the ground that England could then calmly restock herself while Germany would not enjoy any benefits, adding:

"For who would supply Germany? The overseas countries yet neutral would count for little."

Austrian newspapers print a statement from the official news agency pointing out that neither Vienna nor Berlin has received an actual peace or armistice proposal from the Russian Government, and as long as the new rulers of Russia do not submit proposals the Central Powers can do nothing in the matter, according to a dispatch from Vienna. Should the Maximalists retain the upper hand in Russia and come forward with a peace offer, the Austro-Hungarian Government would, the statement says, immediately establish accord with its allies and fix a common attitude.

"The Soldiers' and Workmen's program," the statement continues, "is capable of forming a point of departure for serious peace discussions with Russia. A just peace, without annexations and without indemnities, is also the goal of the Austro-Hungarian Government, but what we understand by an annexation and what every one has understood about it up to the present does not correspond with the interpretation of the present Russian Government. On this point counter proposals would have to be made on our part."

MILTON RAISES ITS Y. M. C. A. QUOTA

Total Secured in Boston Metropolitan District Up to 10 A. M. Is Reported as $734,011

Milton is the first town in the Boston metropolitan district to subscribe its quota for the Y. M. C. A. Red Triangle War Work Fund. Today it reported $35,622 raised, $622 more than requested. The total for the district at 10 a. m. was $734,011.29.

Liberty Cottage on Boston Common, which has already done good service in war fund campaigns, is to be opened tomorrow for subscriptions, and officials will be in charge to explain the work to inquirers. In addition, during the next two days the campaign is to be pushed vigorously among the trades of Boston. At the Fish Pier, George E. Willey, president of the Boston Fish Bureau, has planned for a rally in the interests of the fund, tomorrow morning. Among the large subscriptions handed in today were: Mr. and Mrs. Galen L. Stone, $25,000; the Highland Creek Coal Company, $15,000; the Northwestern Leather Company, $10,000; and the American Sugar Refining Company, $10,000.

While the reports at hand are far from complete, it is evident that New Englanders will have to subscribe more liberally in the remaining days of the campaign, if they intend to fulfill their part in the uplifting work of the Y. M. C. A. The campaign leaders are not discouraged at the showing so far, but, on the contrary, they are working today as never before.

A Canadian corporal doing British recruiting work on Boston Common yesterday afternoon, switched from his efforts to secure recruits for the army and solicited funds toward the war work being done by the Y. M. C. A. He addressed a small gathering about the great amount of good which the Red Triangle organization has done in the allied armies abroad and asked his listeners to contribute generously toward the fund. The act on his part was not on the program, but it netted the fund $69.70 in a short period.

Y. M. C. A. FUND REACHES $11,426,504

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The grand total of contributions in the national campaign of the Y. M. C. A. to raise $35,000,000 for its war work fund, is so far $11,426,504, according to an announcement from headquarters here.

The central department, with headquarters at Chicago, leads the country with a total of $4,952,685, and the eastern department, with headquarters in this city, is second with a total of $4,151,561. The totals for the other departments are: Northeastern, Boston, $1,256,230; western, San Francisco, $459,000; southwestern, Dallas, $358,900; southeastern, Atlanta, $250,528.

RHODE ISLAND HAS $105,302

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — Rhode Island's total for the Red Triangle War Work Fund campaign of the Y. M. C. A. at the opening of business today amounted to $105,302, leaving $394,698 to be raised by the close of the campaign, Monday, to reach its allotment of $500,000 in the nation-wide drive to obtain $35,000,000. The district of Providence is in the lead with $54,238.02, Pawtucket is second with $23,859.50 and Woonsocket third with $10,674.50.

CONTRIBUTION OF $207,585

WORCESTER, Mass. — With some towns not reported, the district including Worcester today reports subscriptions to the Red Triangle War Work Fund of the Y. M. C. A. up to the close of business last night amounting to $207,585.

GERMANS OPPOSED IN INSURANCE FIELD

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Licensing Teutonic fire insurance companies is dangerous, unpatriotic and unnecessary, Richard Hurd declared at a treasury hearing today. He headed a New York insurance delegation opposed to applications of Germany and enemy ally companies for licenses under the enemy trading law. Teuton agents would have access to valuable war information, their inspectors by license being privileged to go through munitions plants and other establishments. There are sufficient American companies to make enemy companies unnecessary, according to Mr. Hurd.

NEW YORK WOMEN TO HAVE STATE OFFICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Recently enfranchised New York women are to have state offices, Governor Whitman has said.

"I have appointed Mrs. Elinore Higley of Hudson Falls to the State Board of Charities," he declared, "and there will be more."

DRY SPRINGFIELD PREDICTED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Predicting that no-license would win at the municipal elections in Holyoke and Springfield, Leonard Martin, former executive secretary of the Citizens League, spoke on "Springfield and Its Interests" at the railroad men's Y. M. C. A., yesterday.

JOHN W. FOSTER PASSES AWAY

His Record in Field of Diplomacy Unmatched and Great Value of Services Recognized

WASHINGTON, D. C.—John W. Foster, Secretary of State Lansing's father-in-law and himself Secretary of State under President Benjamin Harrison, passed away here today.

John W. Foster, considering the variety of his service and the length of time he had served the United States and other nations as an adviser on problems of diplomacy, was the most eminent man of his calling in the nation. He began his career in this field in 1873, when he went to Mexico as minister. He closed it, so far as formal employment by the United States was concerned, in 1903 as special agent of the Government in presenting the American cause before the Alaskan Boundary Arbitration Tribunal. In between these dates he had been minister to Russia and to Spain, and Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Harrison, as well as special plenipotentiary to negotiate reciprocity treaties with Brazil, Spain, Germany and the British West Indies. This summary of his formal service to the Government is far from just to his memory as a patriot and jurist with an unrivaled knowledge of both the history and the technique of diplomacy, for, in addition, successive secretaries of state and presidents have called upon him for the informal but invaluable advice which he could best give, enabling them to meet grave issues that arose; and never has this been truer than under the present administration, with Mr. Foster's son-in-law acting as Secretary of State.

Mr. Foster's unquestioned Americanism and loyalty to his Government's best interests never caused him to lose clients among other nations needing advice in their proceedings as litigants with each other and with the United States; and it was in this field of professional duty that Mr. Foster had no peer in the United States. Since 1881, whenever his official duties for the United States have not sent him abroad or debarred him from so acting, he has been a councelor in international disputes, with foreign governments as clients; and in some cases he has been permanent adviser for such clients over a long term of years. Both Mexico and China, under all their varying régimes of the last generation, have had reason to be grateful for his expert aid. He stood between China and Japan in the days when the latter power was rigorous in demands following military success; and he represented China at the second Hague conference.

Scholarly in his tastes and with due appreciation of the need of some one doing what he was about to do, Mr. Foster set about saving for posterity much of his own special knowledge of national history on its diplomatic side and merging it in a full accurate record of the work of his predecessors in the department of state. In 1900 his book, "A Century of American Diplomacy," appeared. Three years later "American Diplomacy in the Orient" followed. In 1904 Mr. Foster gave his interpretation of "Arbitration and the Hague Court." In 1906 he turned to a more abstract theme, "The Practice of Diplomacy," and in 1909 he issued two volumes of memoirs. In these books he made a contribution of very great value for all time.

Mr. Foster was a native of Indiana, a lawyer by profession, who had a gallant record in the federal army in the Civil War. A Presbyterian by religious affiliation, his religious faith was intense, and his loyalty to the institutions of religion ardent under all circumstances.

JOHN R. MOTT TO TALK TO HARVARD

John R. Mott, associate general secretary of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A. will address the faculty and students of Harvard University in the New Lecture Hall at 6:45 this evening, after which he is to speak before the Woman's Board of Missions at Tremont Temple.

Speaking of the mass-meeting tonight at Harvard, the Harvard Crimson characterizes it editorially as "the most important assembly we have had since Prseident Lowell addressed us at the beginning of the war, and further on it adds: "This Y. M. C. A. campaign next to the Liberty Loan is the most important movement for carrying on the war. All of us who have been to government camps realize how necessary the Y. M. C. A. is to the soldier."

PRINT PAPER MAKERS ON TRIAL IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Seven print paper manufacturers charged with violating the Sherman Antitrust Law went to trial here today in Federal Court. They are Philip T. Dodge, president International Paper Company; George H. Mead, chairman executive committee of News Print Paper Manufacturers Association; Edward W. Backus, Gordias H. P. Gould; George Cahoon, Jr., members executive committee; Alexander Smith, Chicago banker; and Frank J. Sensenbrenner.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Students at Simmons College are to hear an address on equal suffrage by Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson, chairman of the Massachusetts Congressional Committee on Suffrage, tomorrow afternoon, when Mrs. Johnson is to be the guest of the Social Civics Club of the college. At a recent class meeting the juniors elected as the fourth honorary member of their class Dr. Frank E. Farley, head of the English department. The other three persons are Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, dean of the college; Dr. Kenneth L. Mark, head of the general science department, and Miss Florence S. Diall, the athletic coach. Dress rehearsals for the plays to be given tomorrow night by the Dramatic Club and by the Simmons Boston Alumnae Club are to be held in the dormitories this evening. Considerable enthusiasm is being shown over the military drill which is being introduced at the college.

RAILROAD OPENS SCHOOL FOR WOMEN

Women are fast taking the places vacated by men called to the service of the country on the railroads of the United States, following the example of their sisters overseas. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad has opened a school in the South Station in Boston, where telegraphy, ticket and freight accounting are being taught free.

Applications for admission to this school have been many and the school has an enrollment to its capacity, with a long waiting list. The pupils, as they become proficient, are assured positions with the railroad.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING

FITCHBURG, Mass.—More than 1500 delegates to the annual convention of the Massachusetts Sunday School Association attended meetings here yesterday, where speakers emphasized the need of Sunday school work in war time, and asked all to cooperate in making them a strong force during the war and the period of reconstruction. Speakers were Hamilton S. Conant, secretary of the Sunday school society; Seba A. Holton, president of the society; Rev. A. H. Nazarian, a native of Harpoot, Armenia; Mrs. Maud J. Baldwin, and Miss Margaret Slattery of the State Board of Education.

BOSTON TERRIER CLUB

The twenty-sixth annual show of the Boston Terrier Club which includes breeders from many of the eastern states, closed in Boston today. More than 200 dogs were benched. Among the exhibitors was Walter C. Kendall of Squantum, whose dog, Squanto III, won a blue ribbon yesterday. A blue ribbon went to Johnny Punch, owned by Mrs. W. H. York of Haverhill, while the reserve ribbon was won by Count Deecee, owned by S. T. Held of Washington.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass.—About 200 students at Wellesley College have enrolled for the war emergency courses. The statistics and filing course has 43 enrolled, 66 are taking the history of the present situation, household economics is being taught 25, while eight are taking gardening and six wireless.

CANAL TO OPEN RICE LANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LAKE CHARLES, La.—Surveys for a canal, which it is proposed to construct from the Sabine River at a point near Indian Bluff, running east of Vinton and entering the Chopique Bayou section, to open up thousands of acres of rice lands, have been completed.

CALL BARRED FROM MAIL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Postmaster Patten has issued an order depriving the New York Call, a Socialist newspaper, of second class mail privileges because of editorials tending to obstruct the prosecution of the war. Charles W. Ervin, managing editor, announced that the Call would be circulated out of town through the first class mails.

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL

Newman Traveltalks Color Views Motion Pictures

Tomor. at 8.15 Sat'd'y at 2.30 Our National Parks

Tickets 50c, 75c, $1 and 25c.

SYMPHONY HALL
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 18, AT 3.30

KREISLER

In a Recital of Violin Music

CARL LAMSON, Accompanist
Tickets $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 50c. On Sale.

JORDAN HALL
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NO.. 24, AT 3

HELEN ALLEN HUNT

MEZZO-CONTRALTO

ISIDORE LUCKSTONE, Pianist
Tickets $1.50, $1.00, 50c, Symphony Hall.

JORDAN HALL
THREE CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERTS

The Flonzaley Quartet

On Thurs. Eve., Nov. 22, Jan. 24, March 14
Season Tickets $4, $3, $2. Now on sale.

JORDAN HALL
WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 21, AT 8.15

GEORGE COPELAND

THE EMINENT PIANIST
Tickets $1.50, $1.00, 50c, Symphony Hall.

SYMPHONY HALL
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 25th, at 3.30

Mme. Schumann-Heink

ONLY RECITAL THIS SEASON
Tickets $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 50c.

SYMPHONY HALL
THIS THURSDAY EVENING, AT 8.15

ROLAND W. HAYES

LEADING NEGRO TENOR
HARRY T. BURLEIGH, Special Accompanist
Tickets $1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c.

AYER CAMP PLANS FOR COLLEGE NIGHT

Presidents and Deans of About 25 New England Institutions to Be Guests of 2000 University Men at Cantonment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—College activities during war time will be explained by presidents and deans of about 25 New England institutions, who will gather at the cantonment tomorrow night, as guests of the 2000 university men, new officers and soldiers at the camp, members of the seventy-sixth division of the national army. Plans for making "College Night" a memorable event for former collegians have been completed by the field secretaries of the Camp Devens Committee on Training Camp Activities.

Representatives of these institutions will arrive in Ayer at 3 o'clock and they will be met by a guard of honor, composed of 25 picked soldiers, one from each university, under command of Maj. James Amory Sullivan, First Battalion, Three Hundred and Fourth Regiment of Infantry. The guests will be escorted to waiting automobiles, and preceded by the guard and the band, will proceed to camp.

After a tour through the cantonment and a call upon Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges commanding the camp and his staff, the guests will assemble at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, where a reception will be tendered them by the officers and enlisted men. After the reception, the guests will be taken to dinner, some to the officers' quarters, while others will dine with the soldiers at the barracks, eating out of the mess kits and faring on army food.

Col. Frank Tompkins of the three hundred and first regiment of infantry, "Boston's Own," who is a graduate of Norwich University, will entertain Acting-President Roberts of that institution as his guest. At 7.30 o'clock all will assemble at the auditorium where Capt. Norman Harrower of the depot brigade will have charge of events.

Members of the fraternities who remain over night will be accommodated in private homes in Ayer, Groton, Fitchburg and Leominster. Others plan to sleep in the barracks so as to get an idea of army life. "College Night" at the cantonment has become so popular that some of the schools plan to send several representatives. Among those expected is President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University. Lieut.-Col. Murch B. Stewart, chief of staff, has ordered a division notice posted in all company barracks, notifying the enlisted men of "College Night," and inviting them to attend and participate in the festivities.

Beginning next week every soldier at Camp Devens, including Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding the cantonment, will be given an opportunity of discovering the effects of gas attacks as they will be given gas-masks and taken through the "gas-house," which has been erected for the purpose near the Ayer camp.

Lieut. George Smith, U. S. A., is now at the camp arranging for this feature of military training, assisted by Private Roy C. Charron of Leominster, Mass., who before coming to Ayer was a chemist. Lieutenant Smith, who is known as the director of gas defense corps, is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and of the Ft. Fill (Okla.) Gas Defense School.

The four hundred and first regiment telegraph battalion has already received its masks and will probably be the first to enter the gas-house. About 25 men at a time will go into the house, where they will stay about five minutes.

This noon 19 more men arrived at the camp to take the places of men discharged for various reasons. The newcomers hail from division four, New Bedford, Mass. They were received at the railroad station by a detail of noncommissioned officers and escorted to the camp.

The remount depot situated three miles or more from Ayer now has its own Y. M. C. A. hut built from funds raised mostly by the men themselves. Each man contributed a sum, and old gold and silver trinkets were turned into a melting pot from which quite a generous sum was realized. About 300 men are stationed in this section of the camp, and religious services, and classes in French are conducted in the hut.

Maj. C. A. Lewis and Second Lieutenant Drieu de Larochelle of the eighth regiment of engineers, French Army, have the direction of the signal school in laisson instruction. Attending the school will be an officer from each engineer regiment, one from each machine gun battalion, the radio and telephone officers of artillery regiments, officers in charge of the signal platoon of each infantry regiment, and an officer from each signal corps company.

Brig.-Gen. David C. Shanks, serving as an assistant to the chief of staff in the War Department, Washington, D. C., has issued a warning for officers and soldiers to pass along to their women relatives. He complains that women who have been told in confidence of advance movements by men who go home on leave have promptly spread the news broadcast. Unless this warning is heeded, he states that the men will be given no advance information whatever in regard to movements and transfers.

Another general order for the army to aid in food conservation has reached camp. In consequence, men here are to lose a whole day's supply of white bread each week, bran and rye bread being substituted. Orders for the baking of two wheat-saving brands were given to the field bakers, and immediately became effective.

Enfield rifles, the type of gun the soldiers will probably use in warfare, are arriving in camp in great numbers. Within a month at the latest, there will be guns enough to supply every man in camp.

Breaking Camp Begins

Westfield Contingent Gets Ready for Movement South

CAMP BARTLETT, Westfield, Mass.—The work of abandoning camp, in preparation for the movement to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C. is going on with all possible speed, and tents are being taken down, and freight cars loaded with camp equipment. All drills have been suspended, and every regiment is packing its supplies and baggage.

The First Maine Heavy Artillery will probably be the first to leave, and already its mess shacks have been pulled down and loaded on the flat cars. The storehouses at Westfield will be emptied, and the regiment expects to leave either tomorrow or Friday. This organization, 800 strong, will go in a train of two sections containing 15 freight and tourist sleepers for the men. The other units will leave at 48-hour intervals, so that the camp will be entirely abandoned in eight days fom the time the first movement is made.

The Maine regiment will be followed by the Sixth and Eighth Massachusetts Infantry and the First New Hampshire. The two Connecticut signal corps will be next to leave, with the First Vermont Infantry, the negro battalion, camp hospital, sanitary detachment and signal troops last. Railroad officials have been in consultation with Col. A. T. Balentine, camp commander, and it was announced that the necessary rolling stock is being forwarded to camp as fast as possible.

The pioneer regiment of corps troops that will be formed from units here with the First New Hampshire Infantry as a nucleus, will make the trip south, where it will complete the work of organization. At the time the movement is being made from Camp Bartlett, units encamped at Boxford, Framingham, and New Haven, Conn., will also move South, so that the entire depot brigade will assemble at Camp Greene. Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, commander of the brigade will go South with the Fifth Massachusetts Infantry from Framingham.

It is understood that outside of the depot brigade, only regular regiments will be stationed at Camp Greene, and that 13 regiments of regulars will be mobilized there. Whether the movement of the depot brigade means a transfer of officers and men to the regulars is not known.

Captain Hebblethwaite, disbursing officer, has arrived in camp and will attend to the paying of bills contracted here by organizations, especially in regard to rations.

Recruiting Forces to Unite

Beginning today, United States naval and British-Canadian recruiting forces will be consolidated, and the two organizations will hold a series of united rallies on the Common. This decision was reached yesterday after a conference between Commander John R. Brady, U. S. N., retired, and Capt. Kenneth D. Marlatt, commanding officer of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission in New England. Commander Brady said, "Since the Allies are working together so harmoniously on the other side, they'd better do the same here."

Music at the rallies will be furnished by one of the naval bands, and each day there will be speakers from some branch of the service. Later it is planned to hold evening rallies at Scollay Square.

Between 2000 and 3000 men are needed for the United States Navy at once.

Bootleggers Are Sentenced

Ten civilians were given jail sentences by Judge Hale of the Federal Court yesterday for selling intoxicants to soldiers and sailors in uniform, Thomas Hennessey, Henry L. Brennan, Edward Shaughnessy and Thomas Sullivan were given six months apiece in the Plymouth jail, and Edward Collins was given a similar sentence at East Cambridge. Hennessey's sentence was later reduced to three months. Five other men, William O'Brien, John F. Gorman, James Noonan, Harry J. Gill, and James F. Wilson were each sentenced to 10 days in the East Cambridge jail on similar charges.

Engineer Fund Is $4419

Subscriptions for the one hundred and first engineer regiment, formerly the first corps of cadets, now amount to $4419, according to A. J. Rowan, treasurer, at 115 Devonshire Street. While the contributions are not large in most cases, there has been a liberal response upon the part of the public.

Appeal Cases to Be Closed

Provost Marshal General Crowder has ordered local and district boards to dispose of all appeal and pending draft cases within the next 10 days, word to this effect coming in a telegram received by Governor McCall.

No more cases of selected men now in military service are to be reopened by district or local boards. Only cantonment commanders can order cases reopened, and in such cases investigation and recommendation is to be made by officials connected with the office of Adjt.-Gen. Jesse Stevens.

Governor McCall has left for Washington, where he will take up with the War Department certain problems in connection with the Selective Draft Law.

Judge Hale, in the Federal District Court yesterday, imposed sentences of one day in the East Cambridge jail on five men who had failed to register under the draft act.

LIBERTY LOAN QUARTERS MOVED

Need of larger quarters has led the Liberty Loan Commitee of New England to take as "tenant-at-will" the ground floor and basement of 30-32 Kilby Street, corner of Central Street. The building gives the committee about three times as much space as it has been using at 50 State Street.

NEW DEVELOPMENT IN THE MAYORALTY

Republican Leaders Intimate Candidate of Party Against Andrew J. Peters Would Receive Scant Support

Men who are interested in securing a change in the municipal administration in Boston and a city government not conducted as a politcal machines, but who would inaugurate a business and merit system of affairs, see in the entry of a Republican candidate, as such, into the present mayoralty contest a deliberate move in the interest of the present Mayor, James M. Curley. For some time it has been reported in political circles that a Republican candidate for the mayoralty would be forthcoming at the proper time.

Earnest E. Smith, former member of the Boston City Council, Republican and Progressive, declared yesterday afternoon that he is considering announcing his name as a candidate for Mayor of Boston. In 1911 when Mr. Smith was elected to the city council, he had the sanction of the Good Government Association to support him. He later charged the Good Government Association with having favored the passage of the fire limit extension ordinance.

Four years ago, Mr. Smith was a candidate for the mayoralty but he did not present sufficient names on his nomination papers to secure him a place on the official ballot.

Should Mr. Smith decide to enter the field as a candidate for Mayor he will fail of the Republican official support for the Republican City Committee, it was declared yesterday by a man high in the force of workers aiding Andrew J. Peters' candidacy, for the reason that the Peters cause is favored by the Republicans and their committee in Boston. While the committee will not give Mr. Peters an open and formal indorsement, men close to him declare that he has been assured that his interests would meet with Republican support. It is realized that the only way to cause the defeat of the present Mayor is for the opposition to crystallize and for several of the candidates who have no prospect of anything but defeat to retire.

Reports that City Hall employees are having an opportunity to contribute to the campaign fund of the Democratic City Committee, which is favoring the candidacy of Mayor Curley, are heard today. Congressman Peter F. Tague says he has heard these reports and at the Andrew J. Peters headquarters it was said the same story had been told. One form of this report so far particularized as to specify that certain city employees had been told that 2 per cent of their salaries would be acceptable to the Democratic City Committee at this juncture. Not a City Hall employee asked regarding the subject would admit of any personal knowledge of any invitations, direct or otherwise, to contribute to the fund.

Mayor Curley, when asked today concerning these reports said: "We are running our campaign; they are at liberty to run theirs as they see fit."

Another candidate for the School Committee announced himself today when Dr. Herbert J. Keenan of 254 West Broadway, South Boston, took out nomination papers. He has been a candidate for the School Committee before.

James Oneal, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, it is said, is likely to drop out of the contest. The Socialist campaign workers insist that many of Mr. Oneal's papers have been mislaid or lost. They go so far as to declare that workers for other candidates are thwarting the plans of their candidate to remain in the contest.

Mr. Peters is running his campaign to suit himself. This campaign is not pleasing the forces of the Mayor and of some of the other candidates who object to Mr. Peters' quiet methods. They would prefer that Mr. Peters would show just what he is doing and announce from day to day just whose support and influence he is receiving in his campaign. Mr. Peters' methods are certainly disconcerting to some of the well-known type of politicians who believe that noise betokens progress.

Mr. Peters' candidacy is meeting with favor far and wide in Boston, if the reports of many men mean anything. His appeal to the common sense of the voters is meeting with response in a measure beyond what was expected by his supporters. A business administration in Boston, an administration in which politics would subtend but a small angle, an administration in which ability, worth and character would count for much in the placing of appointments to positions of trust and responsibility appeals to the people of Boston and men who long ago washed their hands of city politics have reentered the work this year.

Many of these men have come over from other camps but they are not allowing their actions to become public. They are men who believe an appeal to the voters of Boston can be made effectively without bandstand and bandwagon methods, at least to the extent some of the candidates would prefer.

CONTRACT FOR SHIPS

Boston shipping interests are to build another sailing vessel on the Maine coast, it was learned today, when Crowell & Thurlow, State Street ship brokers, announced the awarding of a contract for a five-masted schooner to Matthew Brothers of Belfast, Me. This vessel is to be built at the Pendleton Shipyard, Belfast. It will be 225 feet long and have a 43-foot beam, and 25-foot depth of hold. The vessel is intended for the West Indies and South American trade, it is understood, and is to have a carrying capacity of 3000 tons.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS FUND

Golden Anniversary Gift for Overseas Work Is $255,000, It Is Announced at Meeting

Members of the Woman's Board of Missions raised $255,000, or $5000 more than it sought, as its golden anniversary gift, it was announced at this morning's session of the fiftieth annual meeting of the organization, now being held at Park Street Church. The convention concludes tomorrow.

The $255,000 fund is being used in acquiring land in erecting new buildings and in advancing missionary work in oversea fields. Thirty-four stations in China, Africa, India, Japan and Mexico, are being given modern equipment, and much work is planned for Turkey after the war.

What the new buildings mean to the work was related by different missionaries. Miss Fidelia Phelps, principal of Inanda Seminary, the first boarding school in Africa for native girls, told of the growth of the school. It is now a higher school, but lays special emphasis upon industrial training for the homes.

Life at the Uduvil School at Jaffna, was described by Miss Lulu Bookwalter, principal. It has 395 students and English, normal and kindergarten departments. The Rev. Isabelle Phelps carries on active evangelistic work in Paotingfu, China, and the villages round about. Under her supervision lectures are given and schools and classes are conducted. The Rev. Ralph S. Harlow, chaplain of the International College at Smyrna, carries on evangelistic work in the college. Dr. James L. Barton gave a short talk on mission work and the session closed with a service conducted by the Rev. Dr. William Allen Knight.

Three young women were presented to the afternoon meeting as jubilee missionaries, and given their commission for service. They are Miss Mary M. Rogers of West Medford, Mass., who is going to Madura, India; Miss Martha Van Allen, daughter of Dr. Frank Van Allen, a missionary stationed at Madura. She is studying at Columbia this year to fit herself for work in the normal department of Capron Hall Girls' School, Madura. Miss Constance Barker has been appointed to Turkey and is preparing to go there as soon as war conditions permit.

Last evening in Harvard Church, a reception was tendered the officers of the board, missionaries, delegates and invited guests. Native songs from those who have served in oversea countries were a part of the program, and Dr. Gurubai Karmarker, missionary to Bombay, India, spoke.

BOSTON & ALBANY SEEK HIGHER RATES

Sweeping rate increases are provided in a petition filed with the public service commission by the Boston & Albany railroad this afternoon.

The increased rates apply to both freight and passenger traffic, and in the former, so far as some classes of freight are concerned, the jump is from 50 to 100 per cent. Passenger rates are to be raised from 2½ cents per mile to 2¾ cents per mile, except within the suburban zone, where the rate is fixed at 2 cents per mile. Mileage and commutation rates are included in the increase, the raise in mileage tickets being from 2¼ cents per mile to 2½ cents per mile, the same rate applying also to 10-ride tickets. Commutation fares on 12 and 25 ride tickets in suburban zones provide for a straight increase of 25 per cent.

FIFTH INFANTRY IN READINESS

CAMP McGUINNESS, Framingham, Mass.—The fifth infantry is in readiness for its trip to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., and only the problem of transportation is holding back its departure. Many visitors have been at camp since it was announced that the regiment was leaving for the South. Yesterday, Col. Warren E. Sweetser, formerly in command of the sixth infantry, called upon Colonel Stover. He is now awaiting orders to cross the sea and take command of the military police of the twenty-sixth division.

When the regiment moves, it will leave all its heavy tentage, enough for 2000 men, also all the lumber used in the officers' huts.

MUSIC

Miss Baird in Piano Recital

Miss Martha Baird, Pianist—First public recital in Boston, Jordan Hall, afternoon of Nov. 14. The program: Scarlatti, sonata No. 17 in A major; Bach, concerto in the Italian style; Chopin, ballade in G minor, preludes in B flat and F major and étude, op. 10, No. 12; d'Indy, "Poem of the Mountains"; Scriabin, mazurka, op. 25, No. 3; Leschetizky, "Etude héroïque."

Miss Baird gives high promise of adding to the musical repute of Boston on the side of performance, a side which needs all the strengthening that can be given to it. For the community has never risen to its full opportunities as one that does things musically. It has chiefly distinguished itself in having things done to it. Its musical glory is largely based on its ability to give attention to what it is told, on its receptive powers, on its appreciation. The musical public has distinguished itself mainly for its capacity to listen, though it has won a certain amount of high renown for giving other communities something to listen to. It has heard and adored symphonies, hundreds of them, perhaps, they would count up; but it has not aggressively pushed on the world any symphony of its own making. It has given great welcome to Strauss and Debussy, without claiming an ambassador's welcome elsewhere for MacDowell. Bostonians have taken music, in a word, as something by which they are to be impressed, rather than as something by which they must be expressed. They have let the flow of musical thought come toward them, without very persistently keeping currents going out from them.

Now of the persons who today are striving to take away the rebuke of musical passivity from the town, the most successful probably are the pianists. There are Mr. Gebhard and Mr. Copeland, who in ways that are quite their own, yet that undeniably meet the highest artistic tests, are expressing the city in which they live. There are a number of women in Boston, too, who play the piano at least in a brilliant, expository manner, if not invariably in a great interpretative manner, and who merit all the applause that has been bestowed on them, and more besides. Among them—the programs of musical clubs and literary organizations all over New England tell what their names are—the artist of Wednesday afternoon takes her place.

Mme. Guilbert in Recital

Mme. Yvette Guilbert in program of "Great Songs of Great France," assisted by Emily Gresser, violinist, and Maurice Eisner, accompanist, Jordan Hall, evening of Nov. 14, 1917. The program: Sonata, Eccles, Miss Gresser; Pierrot et les Hommes, fragments from "The Soliloquies of the Poor," Jehan Rictus, Mme. Guilbert; "Deep River," arranged by Sam Franko, "Bagatelle," Leone Sinigaglia, Hungarian dance in A minor, Brahms-Joachim, Miss Gresser; Pierrot et les Femmes, Jules Laforgue; pastorals and motets of the Middle Ages; "Beautiful Isobelot: Fi, Husband," "Why Does My Husband Beat Me?" Mme. Guilbert; Rondino, Vieuxtemps, Miss Gresser; farcical songs of marriage, Mme. Guilbert.

The art of Mme. Guilbert has that quality of exuberance which marks but too few of the world's great artists, but which marks them truly and unmistakably. Hilaire Belloc, Rabelais, Richard le Gallienne, Yvette Guilbert, Bernard Shaw,—a few random names, but all expressing the quality of exuberance which sets them apart and gives them authority in the meager world of their fellows.

In the case of Mme. Guilbert, whether the emotion called forth in the "great songs of great France," as she named her program, be elementally tragic or superficially comic, out of the amplitude of her feeling comes unmistakably the spell of the idea, set out so clearly on the stage that all who hear come under it, and feel even as she feels. Out of this largesse she comes tripping on the stage in Pierrot costume, paraphrased, by means of somber gauzy over-drape, to suit the subject in hand. Again, Pierrot, all in white this time, gay, careless, naughty, costume and manner adapted to the mood of the song. Or maybe the costume is meant to suggest the medieval days. At once the exuberant mentality of the wearer leads out a woman whose sadly puzzled plaint as to why her husband beats her, carries down to these days the very flavor of reality which would attach to such a query in the days when husbands did such things. In all she does, Mme. Guilbert stands distinguished from the folk of scanty store of emotion, fit companion of those great ones who pour their treasures out prodigally for those whom they would amuse.

A fair-sized audience appreciated to the full what was given it, and demanded encores.

Miss Emily Gresser, who has become a familiar figure at the appearances of Mme. Guilbert, played her violin numbers all in excellent taste and with excellent technique. The accompaniments of Mr. Eisner were most satisfactory.

Concert Notes

A full rehearsal of the Townsend chorus and the Boston Symphony Orchestra for the performance of Beethoven's ninth symphony, to be given in Symphony Hall on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 20, was held last night, with Dr. Muck directing. Another rehearsal is to be held, in which the soloists, Mmes. Hempel and Keyes and Messrs. Hackett and Middleton will take part.

Moses Boguslawski, pianist, is the artist in the Jordan Hall Saturday afternoon concert this week. He makes his first appearance in Boston, playing the Weber sonata, op. 39, and works by Schumann, Rubenstein, Brockway, Schubert, Gabrilowitsch and Liszt.

MELROSE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR ENTERTAIN

Hugh de Payens Commandery, No. 20, Knights Templar of Melrose, last night entertained at the Boston City Club and later in its asylum in the Masonic Temple, Melrose, Haverhill Commandery, No. 14. Em. Sir Frederick H. Tilton, commander of Haverhill Commandery, and 37 knights of Haverhill Commandery, came to Melrose in the afternoon in automobiles. They were greeted at Melrose Masonic Temple by Em. Sir Sanford Crandon, Jr., commander of Hugh de Payens Commandery; Sir Claude L. Allen, generalissimo; Sir Harry E. Dearborn, captain-general, and other officers.

At 5 o'clock in the evening the knights of Hugh de Payens Commandery entertained the Haverhill knights at dinner at the Boston City Club, where Eminent Commander Crandon and Sir Charles H. Adams, Mayor of Melrose, fraternally and officially welcomed the guests. Special cars attached to the 7 o'clock train conveyed the entire party to Melrose where Hugh de Payens members from Winchester, Melrose, Woburn, Stoneham, Wakefield and Reading were assembled in large numbers to meet the guests of the evening.

Officers and guards of Haverhill commandery took the places of the officers and guards of Hugh de Payens and worked the degree, the Order of the Temple, a class of seven being received into the commandery.

Commander Tilton was assisted in the work of the evening by George E. Durgin, generalissimo; Samuel A. McGregor, captain-general; Matthew J. Gray, senior warden; Albert B. George, junior warden; Benjamin B. Gilman, treasurer; J. Fred Johnson, recorder; Charles A. Bodwell, standard bearer; Oscar Armstrong, third guard; Wells C. Smith, second guard; Thomas W. Mitchell, first guard; John A. Bushfield, H. Clifton Cunningham and Thomas A. Bailey, assistant guards; and the commandery escort, Knights John E. Brosnan, Walter S. Bailey, Samuel E. Cass, Kingford J. Murray, Herbert A. Chase, Eben M. Coleman, Warren M. Ellis, George S. Tasker, Clarence E. Hastings, William A. Jermyn, Herbert Law and J. Albert Wood.

BLOCKADE OF THE CANARIES

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—The Cabinet, as mentioned in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, has been giving attention to the question of the blockade of the Canary Islands, a report upon the subject, showing the difficult and serious state of things that exists there, and proposing means of remedying them, having been prepared and laid before it.

WAGE ADVANCE REJECTED

FALL RIVER, Mass.—About 30,000 textile workers here, voted last night to reject the 10 per cent raise in wages offered by the factories and to continue their demand for a 15 per cent increase. The vote was taken at separate meetings of local branches of the unions and leaders assert that a strike will be called unless the demand is met by Nov. 27.

BAY STATE PATRIOTIC BAZAAR

Articles remaining unsold at the clote of the Bay State Patriotic Bazaar, will be transferred to the Little Building and be placed on sale there, the proceeds to be given to war relief, it is announced, today.

CHILDREN OF THE ALLIED COUNTRIES

Special Service of Illustrated Lectures Is to Be Given at Boston Children's Museum

"Children of Our Allies" is the subject of a special series of illustrated lectures to be given at the Children's Museum on Saturday afternoons and at other times beginning next Saturday. The life, manners and customs of the various nations now banded together will be told, the interests of the children, their games, education and home life being given a prominent place in each lecture.

The purpose of the series is to present, not only instructive travel talks, but to give a sympathetic understanding of the conditions and ideals in other lands and to bring American boys and girls in touch with nations to which this country is being more closely bound every year.

The lectures are planned for young people from 12 to 15 years old, and are to be given by Miss Emma J. Fitz, beginning at 3 o'clock. The second lecture will be announced later.

Twenty loan collections of shells, eight of birds and small animals and several of a miscellaneous character, have been sent into the schools by the museums this autumn. Collections of corals, starfish, horseshoe crabs and other forms of sea life are now in process of preparation, while boxes of minerals will be made up as desired by any school. This material is used by teachers for drawing, color harmony and design and for nature study.

Nature lectures to be given to groups of children during November have been arranged as follows: Suitable for children of grade 1, "A Duck's Life"; grade 2, "A November Day with the Squirrels"; grade 3, "Queer Winter Homes"; grade 4, "The Birds' Cold Weather Pantries"; grade 5, "Crickets as Pets"; grade 6, "What Has Become of the Butterflies and Moths?"; grade 7, "How Trees Prepare for Winter"; grade 8, "Winter Birds in Massachusetts." Optional lessons for high grade, "The Travels of Birds." Optional lessons for any grade, "Seed Travelers."

OIL SITUATION SAID NOT TO BE ACUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, has announced that a survey of the entire country had shown that the oil and gasoline situation is not acute, and that he would take no step to restrict the use of such fuel for motive power at the present time.

War demands on the supply of oil have led to reports that official orders were soon to be issued to enforce conservation among domestic users. Dr. Garfield asserts that he has not yet given consideration to the issuance of such orders, but that through the state fuel administrators he will start campaigns to eliminate waste and to educate automobile users into a more economical use of gasoline, hoping in this way to cut down consumption.

MINES RETARDED BY CAR SHORTAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Because the shortage of coal cars is materially retarding work in many coal mines in Pennsylvania, Illinois Ohio and other states, Middle West mine owners are in Washington day in the hope of solving transportation problems.

Many mines are running on slow schedule it is understood, because it is impossible to obtain sufficient cars. Failure to get equipment caused by the shortage of freight cars has effected at least 28 mines in Pittsburgh territory with a resultant loss in production of thousands of tons of coal.

STRIKE ARGUMENTS HEARD

NORTH ATTLEBORO, Mass.—Arguments for both sides on the strike of jewelry workers here and in Plainville, were heard yesterday by officials of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. The employees are striking for an eight-hour day and more pay for overtime and holiday work.

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If Napoleon Could Have Sent a Telegram

He might have recalled Grouchy from his fruitless attacks on the Prussian rear guard and protected his own right flank. But communication was slow—and the battle of Waterloo was lost.

In times of war, as in times of peace, speed in communication is an important factor—*often the deciding factor.* Whatever the need or special emergency, The Western Union's fifty thousand employees and one million, five hundred thousand miles of wire are at your disposal at any hour of any day or night.

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THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Ruby-Throated Hummingbird's Whizzing

It had showered gently for a while during the night, and now everything was fresh and clean and raindrop-touched across the smoothly-surfaced, slowly-sloping lawn, dotted here and there with broad tree trunks, beneath far outspread branches and close-massed leaf clusters, and bordered along either side with thickets of close-growing bush tops, all quite shadowy in the morning light. Overhead fluffy white clouds went sailing on toward the eastern sky line, just above which the sun, though already risen, was still out of sight behind a broad outstretched, low-lying cloud. Quietly we watched for several moments more and then sauntered on along the broad pathway, passing beneath a vine-o'ergrown archway, lately a bower of close-clustered, small pink blossoms of the rambler rose, that marked the entrance to the garden, and on between rows and rows of many hues and many shaded, bell-shaped, upward-opening, close-growing flowers of the gladiolus, strung along a straight upright stem, above long, flat, grass-like leaves. Again we paused for a moment and then entered and seated ourselves on one of the broad benches of the cozy summer house, beneath some overhanging bush tops, near the center of the garden, and thickly mantled on one side with leaf-covered, closely-woven branches of the trumpet creeper, splotched with clusters of several dark red, slender-necked, trumpet-shaped flowers.

Slowly we looked out through the wide entrance, over the many-colored and many-shaded, close-growing flowers of the different plots, stretching away on all sides. A sudden sparkling gleam and, from the at-last-appearing sun, a sunbeam had darted across the pathway, and then another and another and another, hither and yon, brightening the topmost tips into gayer tones. A quick movement caused us to look more closely and we saw that a small rounded spot, something like the plump-bodied bumblebee, but larger and more slender, had just paused before one of the blossoms of the tall-stemmed gladiolus, alongside the pathway. Just now it had risen a bit, and then was on to the next one, and again to the next, and there he had disappeared quite as quickly as he had come. A moment passed and here he was back again, in front of another gladiolus blossom, much closer this time; and, as he swung across a light-hued sunbeam, the upper part of his coat, which had seemed so dull colored in the shadow, glistened in sheen-touched dark green and then, as he rose again up along a row of blossoms, a spot of deep red flashed from the light gray of his coat below and whiz—he had gone again. For 'twas 'most like a game of here he is and here he isn't. All was quiet and still for a few moments, and then he was back again and paused, quite motionless in mid-air, and then swung along before the long row of blossoms, pausing and swinging and coming nearer and nearer until he was just outside the entrance of the summer-house. Now we noticed that he had a pair of small wings that fluttered so fast, on either side, that we could see but a whirl, quite as dragonfly looks as he swings along, and a small, slightly-forked tail and a long, very long slender bill. Whiz—and he had started again, but only for a short distance, for there—he had paused again and now was perched with wee small feet atop a small twig of an overhanging bush top.

"It is a bird," we said, "but how small and tiny winged he is, and what a delicately colored and closely feathered, glistening coat he has, and how rapidly he darts and swings and whizzes here and there for a moment and seems to almost 'pop' out of sight. But what is his name?" we asked, after a moment.

Suddenly he looked about and then began speaking, in a voice so tiny that we needed to move a bit nearer and listen closely, in order to hear him.

"Why, I'm a Hummingbird, you know," he began. "Ruby-throated Hummingbird, men have named us. See how our wings hum and buzz, as we fly about, and then our throat feathers are colored, quite like a dark red stone, called a ruby, I've heard. The mate, though, has no bright-hued spot, but is just green and gray coated. We often keep time in the Garden Chorus of Birdland, and sometimes in the Woodland Chorus, also. That's our 'part,' you know. See how our wings beat and flutter.

"The other birds generally sing and bubble along quite in time, though Catbird of the wayside bushes, and Robin of the tall tree tops, fill their 'parts' more slowly, while Song Sparrow of the bush tops and Chipping Sparrow of the overhanging branches and Chimney Swift, swaying far overhead, are much faster and each is a bit different, of course. So we try to do our 'part,' and keep on buzzing and whizzing and fluttering and beating our wings here and there and everywhere. It's such fun, swinging and darting about among these plots and gardens of beautiful flowers, and in and out along the rows of deep-throated, bright-hued blossoms, from one to another and another and on across sparkling sunbeams. And there are always many, many flowers and blossoms everywhere. Then, we often swing far up in the woodland, for many different sorts of gayly-colored flowers are there, also, you know."

"Yes, indeed," we said. "We remember seeing one of you swinging through a cluster of cardinal flowers, lined along the shore of woodland lake. We thought you quite pretty, darting and swinging and pausing a moment, here and there among the bright red blossoms, against the darker green of the woodland beyond, your bright-hued throat feathers flashing gayly now and then, as you turned about. But where did you find the bright and sheen-touched colors of your coat, and where did you get your long slender bill and tiny feet, and how did you come to be so small? You're quite different from the other birds about here, you know."

"Why, you see," he began, after a moment, "most of us Hummingbirds live away in distant places and far lands. Many of us live far away in places called southern North America and South America, and a few live in the western part of this country, called the United States of America, but we're the only member that lives in the eastern part. You know, some of these farther countries are quite noted for their different looking folk of Birdland. At these places, there are some birds that have very long, slender tails and others that have curved, rounded bills, and we Ruby-throated Hummingbirds look much like our more distant cousins. We are the smallest birds there are. And then we can fly very fast, you know, and whizz and dart almost as quick as a wink. We play games of tag often during the summertime and early fall-time, here and there across the garden and in and out among the bush tops and overhanging tree tops. 'Tis sometimes said that we flutter and hover about in the dusk of the evening, but that is often the sphinx moth, who looks much like us in the twilight, when one is a short distance away.

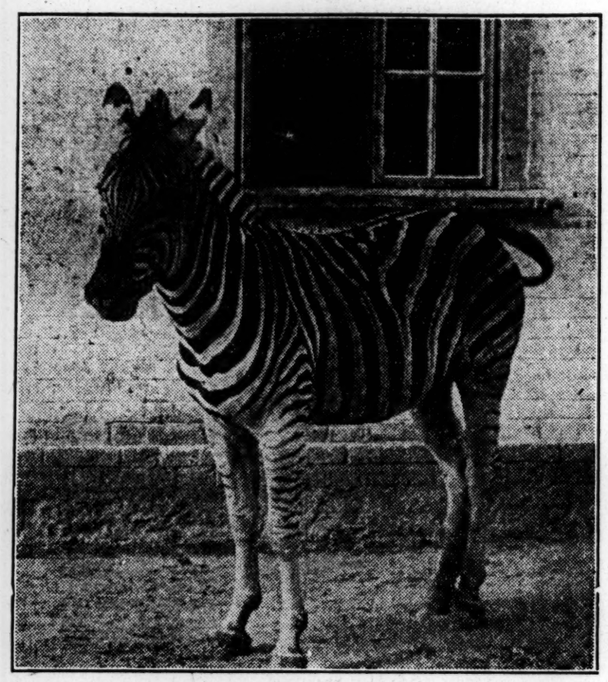
"Then, you know," he continued, "we build a cup-shaped nest atop an outstretched branch. We often make it partly of lichens and plant fibers, quite cosy and snug and small, as you would think. 'Tis said that it looks much like a bit of branch; so, you see, we try to keep the Birdland secret very well. The green of our coats we found in the overhanging leaf clusters and the gray in the sheen touched spots, splashed here and there across the smooth-surface top of Woodland Lake. The deep red is the bright-colored flowers we are always stopping in front of. So, you see, perhaps that's why we are so very fond of the woodland and the garden plots, for 'tis said that they have given us so much. Soon we'll be swinging on and on toward the Sunny Southland, where so many of our bright-coated cousins dwell. 'Tis falltime, and, though it's quite a long journey, we fly fast and whirl and dart on and on. But I have been here quite a while now; I must be going, and will hope to see you again sometime along the garden walk," he added, and away he went, whizzing and darting and hovering here and there for a moment, and then swinging on and on among the many blossomed flowers.

About the Elephant's Trunk

There are, no doubt, a great many people who do not know what an elephant's trunk is good for, but that long and funny-looking trunk is as much to an elephant as a hand or arm is to a human being. An elephant can drink water or milk (baby elephants drink lots of milk) with his trunk, he can pick up any object that he may desire, from a pin to a great big log of wood or timber. He lifts all his fodder with his trunk, then places it in his mouth. He can even pull up the mightiest of roots or plants with that wrinkled trunk.

It has been said that the little V-shaped point on the end of an elephant's trunk apparently was put there for the purpose of picking up peanuts; that is their favorite goody. It certainly does appear so, by the way the peanut seems to fit. There are many more objects and articles that an elephant can pick up with his trunk, besides the things already mentioned, but it would take almost a whole page to describe them all.

The Striped Horse From Africa



Courtesy of Pathé Frères

"Why, horsey, you've the quaintest clothes
I ever saw before!"
Cried Sonny Boy. "You're like the hose
My great-grandmother wore.

"Of peppermint you make me think,
A barber's pole, beside,
Or, rather, you're like printer's ink
Which all in stripes has dried.

"And now I've said what I have said;
Have you no word to say?"
The Zebra shook his striped head
And merely answered "Neigh!"
—Ella Bentley Arthur.

The Discoverers of the Newfound-lands

In the illustrious year of 1498, which witnessed Sebastian Cabot's westward discoveries along North America, and Columbus' sighting of South America, Vasco da Gama, pursuing his eastward navigations, crossed the Indian Ocean, dropped anchor off the city of Calicut, on the Madagar coast, and set up on shore a marble pillar as proof of his discovery of India by an ocean highway. Thus Portugal offset Spain's claim to the West Indies by priority of discovery, with a claim through first discovery to the East Indies, and stood ready to assert it, while England allowed her right, by the same token, in the North American continent to lapse.

Spain and Portugal continued in sharp rivalry during the half decade immediately following, we read in "The Boy's Hakluyt," by Edwin M. Bacon. In 1499, the coast of South America was touched at about Surinam by the Spaniard Alonzo Vespucci, sailing for Spain. The same year the coast of Brazil was discovered by a Portuguese navigator, Vincente Yarez Pinzon. He had been a companion of Columbus. The next year possession of Brazil was taken for the crown of Portugal by Pedro Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese commander, who was driven to its coast by adverse winds when making a voyage to India by Vasco da Gama's course. Three years later a settlement was begun there by Amerigo Vespucci, now in the service of Portugal. In 1500, Gaspar de Cortereal, Portuguese, attempted to follow the Cabots' track of discovery opened in the Northwest. Coming upon the coast of Labrador, he explored it for 600 miles. He discovered Nova Scotia, the St. Lawrence, and also Hudson's Strait. Then he returned to Lisbon, with his two caravans freighted with natives—men, women, and children—whom he had captured and brought home for slavery. . . . Upon the strength of Gaspar de Cortereal's voyages, Portugal attempted to establish a claim to the discovery of Newfoundland and the adjacent coast of North America. But in this she was not successful. Spain, however, held firmly to all of her American possessions, indefinitely defined.

England remained passive till 1501, when a new movement was started in the Cabots' home city of Bristol. Three Bristol merchants—Richard Ward, Thomas Ashehurst and John Thomas—and three Portuguese mariners—John Fernandus, Francis Fernandus and John Gundlur—came together for a venture in the track of the Cabots. A patent was obtained from King Henry, under date of March 19, 1501, which conferred upon them the same powers that had originally been given the Cabots, and was in terms similar to the Cabot patents. Whether they sent out an expedition that year is not known. The next year, however, the personnel of the company had changed, with the dropping of Ward and Thomas and the substitution of Hugh Eliot in their place; and under this organization, probably in 1503, a voyage was made which resulted in discovery at Newfoundland and along the Labrador coast. The only record of this voyage is given by Hakluyt, in the following excerpt from the merchant, Robert Thorne's "Booke" of 1527, addressed to the English Ambassador at the court of Spain:

"A briefe extract concerning the discoverie of Newfound-land taken out of the booke of M. Robert Thorne, to Doctor Leigh, etc.

"I reason that . . . this inclination or desire of this discovery I inherited from my father, which with another marchant of Bristol named Hugh Eliot, were the discoverers of the Newfoundlands; of the which there is no doubt (as nowe plainely appeareth) if the Mariners would then have bene ruled, and followed their Pilots minde, but the lands of the West Indies, from whence all the golde commeth, had bene ours; for all is one coast as the Card appeareth and is aforesaid."

The "card" here referred to was a rude map of the world on which, along the line of the coast of Labrador, was written the inscription in Latin, "This land was first discovered by the English." A short time after this voyage, the fisheries about Newfoundland had become well known to Frenchmen, and were being frequented by the hardy fishermen of Brittany and Normandy. Hence the later name of the isle of Cape Breton.

A Chinese Experimental Farm

The island of Hong Kong is too small to give sufficient scope for agriculture, and, in that small area, the percentage of arable land is, moreover, negligible. But, when a lease of the "New Territory" was obtained in 1898, it became at once a question to the British Colonial Government, whether the Chinese farmers of this new area of land could not be shown better methods of cultivation and supplied with the latest improved fruits and vegetables from other parts of the tropics. It was, however, difficult to induce the Chinese to make any change in the methods pursued by their forefathers from time immemorial. Would-be benefactors were always met by the same refusal, "Maskee! can do: my no wanchee changee: my likee all same before." Even when improved ways of manufacture were applied to native produce, the resulting commodity was often rejected by the Chinese. It is said that the first consignments of refined sugar proved unsalable in the native towns, and that large quantities had to be returned and converted into the brown or almost black product to which the inhabitants had been accustomed. In these circumstances, the Chinaman Li Pak, by the establishment of a large farm on the shores of Castle Peak Bay, in the northwest of the New Territory, became a most welcome ally to the English. He introduced and kept up a regular supply, for the Hong Kong market, of tomatoes, English cabbages, turnips, Globe artichokes and French beans, and showed the native market gardeners that they could increase their profits by growing European vegetables in the European way. This was the way to impress such eminently practical people, and they soon saw that they must supply the foreigners with what they were accustomed to, just as the latter had been obliged to color the refined sugar in former years for them.

A visit to Li Pak's farm made a pleasant expedition from Hong Kong, on a sunny winter's afternoon. From the upper slopes, which were usually occupied with improved varieties of pineapples, could be seen a distant view of the central mountains of the New Territory, looking bare and rocky in their dry season garb, but glowing with the wonderful blues and purples that transform every prospect during that delightful period. Between them and Castle Peak is a deep inlet of the sea, ruffled by the cool northeast monsoon, while, at one's feet, are some flooded rice terraces reflecting the pale blue sky.

Teddy True

It was a beautiful sunshiny day, and Teddy True lay dozing in the long grass out in the meadow. Now Teddy True was a dog and, as you know very well, dogs sleep with their eyes and their ears half open, to hear everything that is going on. Teddy True, however, was very warm and very sleepy, and it was sometime before his ear caught the name of his beloved master, Jackie Boy. He then became aware that all the meadow was talking about Jackie, and he lay and listened.

"I give him the good, rich milk he likes so much," said Molly Moo, the cow.

"I pull him to town in his little cart and let him ride on my broad back," said Brown Bill, the horse.

"I lay a nice fresh egg for his breakfast every day," said White Feather, the hen.

"I'm gathering honey for him," buzzed Bumble, the bee.

"I'm ripening as fast as ever I can, to make his oatmeal," whispered the oat field.

"I'll soon have corn for his dinner," called the corn.

"My hair is nearly ready to cut for his warm winter clothes," bleated Baa-baa Black Sheep.

"I give him a nice, cold drink when he is thirsty," bubbled the brook.

"I'm getting my good, red apples ready for him to eat," said Baldwin, the apple tree.

"And I my nuts," said Old Hickory.

"I wake him up every morning with my song," said Jenny Wren.

"And we sing him to sleep every night," sang the winds.

As Teddy lay there listening, he became sadder and sadder. What did he do for Jack? He couldn't think of a single thing.

All the animals and plants seemed to be busy, making and doing things. He alone, Teddy True, couldn't make a thing. Finally he got up and left the meadow, but, as he came near the house, he could hear the garden saying:

"My pods are nearly full of peas for Jack's dinner."

"He loves my nice green beans."

"I'm ready to give him my carrots."

He could see Jackie over by the house, but the thought of how useless he was filled his heart with sorrow, and he turned and ran off down the road, saying, "If I can't help him, I shall go away. At least, he won't have to feed me." Poor Teddy. He kept going farther and farther and, all the while, he was loving Jackie Boy harder and harder.

After a while, it grew dark and Teddy sat down for a moment to rest. Suddenly, he thought of Jack, all alone in the nursery, getting ready for bed. Who would romp with him until time to turn out the light? Who would lie at the foot of his bed and watch him all night long? Who would comfort him when he cried?

With that, Teddy True bounded away, but this time he went toward home, and he kept going faster and faster until he reached the house. When he came to the door, he barked with all his might, great joyous barks. The door flew open and Jack's mamma came running out calling, "Teddy, Teddy—where are you?" Then came Jack's papa and big brother, Bill, and big sister, Sallie. But Teddy paid no attention to them. He leaped into the house and flew up the stairs, barking every step of the way. At the nursery door, he stopped, for there he met Jackie himself, his own dear master.

"Teddy, oh, Teddy True, where have you been?" said Jack; he buried his head in Teddy's long hair and Teddy saw that he had been crying.

"Well, I ran away, because I can't do anything for you, Jackie Boy. Molly Moo gives you milk, and Brown Bill takes you to town and White Feather lays eggs for you and—"

"Why, Teddy True! Did you say you couldn't do anything for me?" said Jack. "Teddy, look me in the eye. Don't you know you are the very best of all my friends? You love me such a lot and I could do without my milk and my egg and my ride, but I couldn't do without you; could I, Teddy?" With that, Jackie Boy flung his arms about Teddy's neck and, when mamma came up after a while to see what was going on, she found Jackie sound asleep, with his head on Teddy True's soft, warm shoulder.

The Story of Stony and Rocky

Once upon a time, there was a great family of limestones, all piled up on the bank of a river. They had been so close together that one could not be told from another. They had finished the work they had to do together. The time had now come for them to separate and do another kind of work.

Away up on top, Stony and Rocky, two lively boys of this family, could look down into the river, wrote Annie E. Allen, in an old number of The Kindergarten Magazine. There they saw some of their brothers and sisters who long ago had left their home, and whose sharp corners and edges had been worn away by the water, which rolled them over and over, rubbing them against each other until all the rough edges were gone, and they were smooth and round. These little pebbles kept calling to Stony and Rocky up on the cliffs, to come down. They wanted to go very much, but they could not break off from their old home without some help. As they sat up there, wishing very much to go into the river below, Jack Frost went rushing by, on the wings of the wind. Rocky called to this jolly little fellow and asked if he could not help them.

Jack said, "Of course I can; what help do you need?"

"Oh!" said Stony, "we are fastened here so tight that we can't get away. Can't you set us free? Our brothers and sisters are having a good time down in the water, and we want to go there."

"All right," said Jack, "you shall go, and I will help you."

So he set to work, and marked off with his ice pencil a cold white line. "The sunshine will soon be along," he said, "and will help you, too." Then away he flew. Sure enough, the sunshine did come, and set to work to thaw out Jack Frost's ice lines, and make the rocks warm. The wind blew on them, and the tiny raindrops came to help, too. All worked very hard together, and the rocks felt themselves loosening from their old homes. At last, one night, Jack Frost brought his ice chisel and gave them a hard knock, and they kept getting looser and looser, until—plunge!—they went headlong into the water.

Oh, dear, how frightened they were! The water was so cold and dark, and rushed around them so rapidly, that they were shaken up and trembled. . . . How they wished they had never left their quiet home to come down here in this busy rush.

In a little while they had the courage to look up, and there they saw the tiny twinklers up in the sky, looking down at them as they had always done, and the moon sending them light and smiling upon them, as she had done ever since they could remember. Their little pebble brothers and sisters comforted them, and they were soon better contented.

The next day, Stony and Rocky began to run and play in the water, like the pebbles. They had rather a hard time of it at first, because they never had been with such busy people before, and they had such sharp corners. . . .

They soon grew to love the soft, singing water, and to like the busy life, even with the sharp knocks—much better than the old life on the cliffs.

After a long, long time, more years than any of us have lived, Rocky and Stony were worn down into round, smooth pebbles and others from their old home were falling down into the water.

Their work here in the water had made them ready for another kind of work. One day, a man came down to the river with a wheelbarrow and gathered it full of pebbles out of the river. The pebbles wondered what work they had to do now.

The man carried them away off into the great city, and made with them some beautiful walks in a large park, where a great many little children come to play, as soon as the spring comes every year. They love to play with the pebbles, and the pebbles take care of their tiny feet and keep them out of the mud.

This is the last home that Stony and Rocky ever had and they lived there ever after.

The Man in the Moon's Movie Party

Sand Man came for Billy early one night. "There is going to be something extra special tonight," he explained to the little boy, "and I am glad to see that you have on your best sailor suit, with the eagle and anchor on the sleeve. You see, there is to be a movie party; the Man in the Moon is giving it, and the invitations say please to bring a friend."

"Oh, goody!" cried Billy. "I just love movies. Do you think there will be anything about Indians or horses or trains? Mamma took me last week to see 'Alice in Wonderland,' but that's a girl's show—except the rabbit; I liked him."

"Really, I don't know a thing about it," answered Sand Man. Then he added anxiously, "Say, Billy, how does my green suit look? I ordered a new one, but it didn't come, and this one is all over grease-spots I got fixing that broken rudder."

"It looks very well," said Billy politely, so we may read in "Cloud Boat Stories," by Olive R. Barton.

Sand Man sighed loudly with relief. "That makes me feel better! I told you you were a comfortable little boy to have around, didn't I? Well, I suppose we'd better be going, if we want to get there for the first act."

Billy got into the boat and Sand Man immediately began to paddle with all his might, through the sky and clouds, to the place where the show was to be.

"Are we going to the moon?" asked Billy.

"No, not tonight."

"But I thought you said the Man in the Moon was giving the party!"

"I did, yes—oh, didn't I ever tell you? You see, there isn't any moon sometimes. And so the Man has to have another place to live. When there is a moon, of course he lives in it—and a lonely time he has, they say—but, although we have all been after him for years to give it up and live some place else, he still keeps on. He's sort of set in his ways. Hardly anyone else will stay, you see, because the moon disappears every so often and it's a nuisance moving every month. So that's the reason he gets lonely."

"What place does he live in when there isn't any moon?" asked Billy.

"Well, he used to tumble down and go to Norwich, but several times he got lost and went south and burned his mouth eating cold pease porridge. I don't see myself how it could happen when the porridge was cold, but that is the way the story goes, and the Man in the Moon has never contradicted it, so it must be true. Anyway, he spends about a week every month on a star, and that's where we're going tonight. Here comes another boat. I suppose they are going to the party, too!"

A boat, something like their own came near and Billy . . . recognized the passengers at once. . . . A lot of boats were waiting for people at the steps of different stars. In starland, or rather skyland, that is the only way one can get anywhere unless you happen to have a flying machine or a balloon.

"I guess we have plenty of time, after all," said Sand Man. "Here comes King Cole, and Jack Horner, and everybody. It's going to be a big party."

At last they reached a big, bright star, in front of which was a long line of boats up and down as far as you could see. Billy and Sand Man had to get in line and wait their turn to go in. But the steps were big and wide and the gates were wide, too, so they were soon inside and following the people to the end of a street, where a great building covered with lights had this sign across the front:

"VENUS THEATER.
M. I. MOON, Manager."

In a little while they were inside, and Billy thought it was the finest place he had ever seen. The carpet and chairs were all of red velvet and the trimmings and ornaments everywhere seemed to be made of pure gold. But he had quite a shock when Sand Man said, "Billy, I want you to meet my friend, Mr. Moon. Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Moon." For, if the theater was beautiful, Mr Moon was quite the other way. Really, he was about the ugliest man Billy thought he had ever seen. . . . Billy smiled and held out his hand, as he had seen his Papa do when he was introduced to anyone. "Delighted to meet you, sir," said Billy, grandly. And the Man in the Moon shook his hand so long Billy thought he was never going to let go.

"I hope you will enjoy the show," said Mr. Moon, turning to say How do you do to some new people; so Billy and Sand Man passed along down the aisle and got seats in the front row.

Pretty soon the curtain went up and everybody clapped, for there was a big white sheet all ready for the pictures; and when the picture began, what do you think it was about? Hansel and Gretel, the little boy and girl who got lost in the woods. . . .

The next picture Billy thought he wasn't going to like, because it was about a girl. But it happened to be Cinderella, and when he saw the rats and mice and the pumpkin changed into horses and footmen and a golden coach, he was . . . excited. . . .

When the pictures were done, little boys in red suits came down the aisles and passed lemonade and ice cream to all the people. That's about the only way you can have anything to eat at such a big moving-picture party, because if the guests had gone to the Man in the Moon's house afterward for refreshments, there wouldn't have been room for everybody. So they all sat still and talked politely to the people near them and ate their refreshments and had a very fine time.

Then Mr. Moon got up on the stage and made a speech, and said he was glad to have them there, and wanted them to come again, and that he hoped they would all get home safely. Then they clapped their hands again and put on their wraps and went out.

The Swallow's Game

Here and there the swallows go,
Up and down, fast and slow,
Sometimes curving from the ground.
Sometimes darting far around.

As I watch them skim and tip,
Upward rise and downward dip,
I have wondered what they play
Just before the close of day.

Suddenly the answer came
As I watched their evening game,
Tag's the game they play; now see
If you don't with that agree.

Listen as they fly around,
High above and near the ground;
You will hear them, as they flit,
Calling quickly, "It! It! It!"

—Arthur W. Peach in Youth's Companion.

An Unusual Pony

Speaking of the early days of San Francisco, a few years after the discovery of gold, Henry Childs Merwin says, "A popular figure in the streets of San Francisco was a black pony, the property of a constable, that stood most of the day, saddled and bridled, in front of his master's office. The pony's favorite diversion was to have his hoofs blacked and polished, and, whenever a coin was placed between his lips, he would carry it to a neighboring boot-black, put, first one fore-foot and then the other, on the foot-rest, and, after receiving a satisfactory 'shine,' would walk gravely back to his usual station. Even the dumb animals felt that something unusual was expected of them in California."

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AID TO ALLIES SEEN IN A JEWISH STATE

Boston Director of Zionist Affairs Says British Proposal Would Thwart German Designs for an Eastern Empire

Establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine under the protection of Great Britain would more than repay the British Empire and her allies, because it would form a buffer state in the Orient, thwarting the designs of Germany for an eastern empire and putting an end to the idea of a Berlin-Bagdad railroad, said Dr. M. M. Eichler, director of the provisional executive committee of general Zionist affairs in Boston, yesterday. Objections from Israel Zangwill, that the Arabs would form a hard problem for the Jews to solve and that the Jews hold "too few vested interests," are answered by Dr. Eichler.

Speaking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Dr. Eichler explained:

"If the British declaration is carried into effect and accordingly a portion of Palestine is given to the Jews, either the British Government by virtue of the rights and power as conqueror of Palestine or by agreement with her allies for her own interests will protect the Jews in their newly established colony against foreign aggression and against avarice and conspiracy of neighboring states. Britain will protect, also, the Jews against enemies within, such as contingent colonies constituted of other races having rival institutions, to prevent jarring ideals.

"In the extent that the British declaration is carried out, Great Britain will make it known to all the world that a Jewish State has been established for the Jews. She will put over this state her representative who will, while acting as her agent, rule over the Jewish colony. He will be a sort of governor-general carrying out the present British conception of the function of such an official, but will not exercise power which would in any manner frustrate the present Zionistic ideals of independence. This colony could not be entirely a pure democracy nor would Jewish people expect to maintain it as a detached, technically independent and democratic government. The governor-general would undoubtedly be a Jew and he would therefore be acceptable to the Jewish people.

"Regarding probable interference on the part of the numerous Arabs—for probably some 25 years must pass before the Jews through immigration and race increase would have a majority—my opinion is that the Arabs would be so well taken care of by the British Government exercising authority over them, that they, the Arabs, would not cause trouble which would in any way involve the powers or jeopardize the liberty of the Jewish colony. The Jewish people in this new colony would be given such complete autonomy in their governmental affairs that they would have no reason to interfere and others would have no motive to interfere with them.

"The Jews are entitled to the land. Part of the land conquered by the British in Arabia is now an Arabian kingdom and the Arabs at Palestine will tend to emigrate to that territory, where their national aspirations would be realized. Now this answers the objection raised by the great novelist.

"If the people other than Arabs lived in close proximity to the Jews, these other people would have their own territory and with full power to exercise their right and realize their ambition along the line of wholesome civic development, would lack motive for setting upon their Jewish neighbors.

"Some towns in Palestine would be Jewish, some Arabian and some Christian. Each would preserve its own language, schools and institutions. The British would keep the different elements apart. Palestine would be held as a buffer state and established as neutral but still under the protection of Great Britain, the German scheme of renewing her grasp on the Orient would be thwarted. No Berlin-Baghdad railroad scheme would be possible. The gift of Palestine to the Jews would repay the European powers and the United States. As for the statement of Mr. Zangwill that the Jews hold only 2 per cent of the land, I believe that Jewish possession exceeds this. For it is well known that the Jews own land held in the name of organizations."

Jewish National Home

Text of British Declaration Contains Proviso of Non-Interference

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The declaration by Great Britain of its purpose to facilitate the effort of the Zionists to establish a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine, which was formally announced by the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in a letter to Lord Walter Lionel Rothschild, vice-president of the British Zionist Federation, on Nov. 3, carries with it a proviso that the establishment of a Jewish state in the Holy Land shall not in any way conflict with the rights of non-Jewish communities now existing in Palestine. It also carries with it the guarantee of Great Britain to oppose any project which may be offered at the peace conference which might in any way impair the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.

The provisional Zionist committee has received from Dr. Chaim Weitzman, president of the British Zionist committee, and from Dr. Nachum Sokolow, of the inner actions committee, a cable message giving the complete text of the British proposal, which is somewhat different from the reports published. It reads as follows:

"His Majesty's Government views with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use its best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders have just been issued:

First Lieut. Charles M. Hammond and First Lieut. Charles W. Howard, signal corps, relieved from duty at Monterey, Cal., and will report to eighty-first division at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., for duty with three hundred and sixth field signal battalion.

First Lieut. Robert H. Macwhorter and First Lieut. Guy H. Morehouse, will report to the eighty-fifth division at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, for duty with three hundred and tenth field signal battalion.

Orders to report to the ninety-first division at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington, for duty with signal corps organizations have been issued as follows:

For assignment to the three hundred and sixteenth signal battalion, Capt. Julian G. McCollom, First Lieut. Harry W. Glenson, First Lieut. Norman R. Baylor, First Lieut. Harrison M. Tucker, First Lieut. Charles G. Robinson; for assignment to the three hundred and twenty-second field signal battalion, Maj. Frank J. Sullivan, Capt. Rush P. Wheat, Capt. Wilford Danvers, Capt. Edmund F. Hull, First Lieut. John A. Perry, First Lieut. William E. Montrose, First Lieut. Julius O. Klein, First Lieut. Kenneth W. McKim, First Lieut. Louis H. James, First Lieut. Clarence E. Cronkite, First Lieut. John S. Baker; for assignment to the four hundred and fifth telegraph battalion, First Lieut. Edgar C. Fisher, to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O., to report to the eighty-third division for duty with three hundred and nineteenth field signal battalion, First Lieut. Leslie R. Moses, First Lieut. John E. Lynch, First Lieut. James C. Perry, First Lieut. William B. Beveridge, First Lieut. Hugh I Smith, First Lieut. Frederick A. Roehrig, First Lieut. Lucius R. Reed.

To Camp Dodge, Des Moines, to report to the eighty-eighth division for duty with three hundred and twentieth field signal battalion, First Lieut. Guy H. Parmelee, First Lieut. Arthur E. Royal, First Lieut. Lawrence H. Smith, First Lieut. Lloyd L. Wardell.

To Camp Upton, Long Island, to report to the seventy-seventh division for duty with three hundred and twenty-first field signal battalion, First Lieut. John T. Sullivan, First Lieut. James G. Coleman, First Lieut. Alonzo W. Helvern, First Lieut. Seward H. Brown.

To Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, Md., to report to the seventy-ninth division for duty three hundred and twenty-second field signal battalion, Capt. James W. Vanosten.

To Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., to report to the commanding general eighty-first division for duty with the four hundred and second telegraph battalion, First Lieut. Edward A. Seeley, First Lieut. Earl P. King, First Lieut. Gerald K. Essex.

To Camp Dodge, Des Moines, to report to eighty-eighth division for duty with four hundred and fourth telegraph battalion, First Lieut. Roscoe R. Whiteside, First Lieut. William F. J. Weitzenberg, First Lieut. Howard B. Segur.

To Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., to report to seventy-sixth division for duty with three hundred and seventeenth field signal battalion, First Lieut. James M. Riley, First Lieut. Arthur W. Gough, First Lieut. George D. Beaumont, First Lieut. Charles R. Parkinson, First Lieut. Stuart I. Weill.

To Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., to report to eighty-first division for duty with three hundred and eighteenth field signal battalion, First Lieut. William S. Foster, First Lieut. Walter H. Johnson and First Lieut. Charles D. McClaughry.

PROMPT TRANSFER OF CARS DEMANDED

PORTLAND, Ore.—After showing by specific instances that cars after being unloaded have been allowed to stand idle for four to five days in Puget Sound terminal yards, O. O. Calderhead, statistician of the Public Service Commission, whose services have been lent to the fuel administration, told the car service committee on national defence of the American Railway Association that more decisive action must be taken in keeping cars in motion in view of the urgent need of rolling stock for fruit and fuel, according to a Seattle dispatch to the Oregonian.

Apple shippers in the Wenatchee Valley had complained, he said, that they were receiving only about one-half enough cars to supply the demand. It was shown that the carriers are short of fruit cars and had been endeavoring to get a supply from Eastern lines.

SEGREGATION LAW QUESTIONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—James L. Mayson, city attorney of Atlanta, has expressed the opinion, subject to correction if the official papers from Washington show otherwise, that the Atlanta ordinance making compulsory the segregation of the Negro and white races in residential districts is invalid. The Supreme Court at Washington on Nov. 5 held unanimously that the Louisville (Ky.) segregation ordinance is a violation of the Constitution, and the Atlanta law, like those in St. Louis, Baltimore, Richmond and other cities, is modeled upon it.

UNREST IN LABOR CIRCLES TACKLED

Official Report Makes Known Steps Taken by Great Britain to Meet Industrial Complaints

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, M. P., in continuation of the statement made by him to the press on Aug. 24, issues the following report by the Minister of National Service upon the steps taken to meet the complaints laid before the commissioners of inquiry into industrial unrest so far as concerns the working of the Ministry:

Industrial compulsion and victimization:

Proposals—"The question whether a man joins the army or stays in civilian life should be a question for the State and not for the employer and employed; this is necessary to avoid victimization."

Action—This is already secured; in no case does the employer select the man for release. The general principles are determined by the Minister of National Service, subject to the decisions of the War Cabinet, and the men are selected by the Government Department concerned in finding the quota.

The Minister of National Service has given a definite pledge against the introduction of industrial compulsion.

Recruiting:

Proposals—"The transference of recruiting to a civilian department gives an opportunity for a comprehensive review of the recruiting position." (Mr. Barnes.)

Action—The Recruiting Department has become a department of the Ministry of National Service controlled by a civilian Director-General of Recruiting, assisted by an advisory board on which both employers and labor are represented. In addition, the labor advisory committee, which has hitherto assisted the National Service Department, will act as a central advisory committee to the Minister of National Service. It is proposed that all local grievances shall be investigated by small local committees convened for that purpose.

Proposals: "It is felt that many recruiting officers do not show the tact, discretion, and humanity which might be expected."

"Wounded or invalided officers, with civilian business training, should be used to deal with labor."

Action: Instructions have been issued to directors of recruiting to impress upon their subordinates the duty of exercising the above qualities. Such officers are being appointed recruiting officers in industrial areas.

Proposals—"Everything should be done to avoid suspicion that skilled men have been taken for the army, while diluted labor of military age is left."

Action—The army have for a considerable time been combing out artificers from all non-technical units, and will investigate all cases where it is alleged that men are not employed at their trades. Orders have been issued that no skilled man in a scheduled occupation is to be recruited, except for artificer units, until all diluted labor of military age, fit for general service, in that occupation, has been recruited.

Proposals—"A man who appeals should be entitled to be heard, in person, before the enlistments complaints subcommittees."

Action—Both the man and his trade union secretary are entitled to be heard.

Proposals—"In order to secure correct distribution of protection certificates, the dilution officer should confer with employers and representatives of work-people, and decide what certificate a man is entitled to, having regard to his skill, irrespective of his occupation."

Action—The dilution officer does, in fact, see the man at his work in all cases of doubt, but the granting of a certificate must depend on his being engaged in a scheduled occupation, because indispensability of that occupation is the basis of his exemption.

Proposal—"Calling up of men who have been discharged is considered a breach of faith."

Action—Men who have served overseas and been discharged owing to ill-health or wounds are not posted under the Military Service (Review of Exceptions) Act.

Medical Boards:

"Great care should be exercised in classifying men."

Action—The new National Service medical boards will be composed of civilians appointed on the recommendation of the advisory medical board. Any man can appeal on medical grounds to an appeal tribunal, which will be assisted by medical assessors appointed by the Local Government Board in England and Wales, or the Scottish Office in Scotland.

Special attention is being given to the provision of suitable premises for medical examination.

Miscellaneous:

Proposal—"It is alleged that employees are retained when there is a shortage of work, while other establishments are short of labor. Arrangements should be made for transfer of surplus labor."

Action—The Ministry of National Service will review the use made by departments of existing labor, and will have power to make full use of existing labor a condition of further reenforcement.

Transfers of labor will be facilitated by enrollment of war munition and war work volunteers.

Proposal—"Greater publicity would be of immense advantage."

Action—The Minister of National Service will from time to time make full public statements as to the general policy of the ministry and the method in which it will be carried out.

Proposal—"Orders and regulations should be codified, and reduced to simple language." "Detailed and precise lists of occupations other than those covered by the schedule of protected occupations, should be prepared."

Action—This is being done.

Proposal—"Greater care should be taken in introducing substitutes."

Action—This is already largely met by the local trade committees of the ministry, and will be further secured by closer cooperation with labor advisory committees which are being established by the Ministry of Labor.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE URGED IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—Signor Sacchi, the Minister for Justice, spoke strongly in favor of reforms in the position of women at the opening of the national convention of women in the Argentino Theater in Rome. He described the conditions which prevailed, up to a short time ago, with regard to women, and said he recognized the injustice of their present position and the need for changes. He declared himself personally in favor, not only of the abolition of the "institution of martial authority," but of the admission of women to the exercise of the professions, and to public employment as well as to the suffrage, leaving it to be proved by experience under a régime of full liberty how far the activities of women should be carried in their own interests and in those of society. All that the women of Italy had done during the war established their right to the reforms they demanded. Deeds, he declared, were more eloquent than words, and it was by deeds that the women of Italy, during the terrible world conflict, had shown themselves able to perform their unaccustomed tasks with resolution and practical good sense. They had proved themselves not inferior to the men whose posts they had been called upon to fill, and they had surpassed the men in their abnegation and sense of responsibility. Consciousness of the seriousness of this epoch-making time and a devoted love of country had guided their actions and enabled them to overcome the sorrow of their own losses and their anxiety for those dear to them. He hoped that the wished-for reforms would soon come; public opinion was ready for the greater part of them.

Donna Caria Lavelli presided at the opening ceremony, and the meeting was addressed by the Contessa Lavelli-Celesia and other women speakers. Legislative reforms with regard to the position of women were discussed at the subsequent meetings of the convention, and at the final sitting the following order of the day was approved: "The convention asks the Government and Parliament that, independently of any modification of the code, the granting of the administrative and political vote on the same terms as to men should be proposed and discussed."

Signor Comandini took part in the final discussions of the commission, and made a fine speech on the rights of women at the close of the proceedings. Every legend as to the inferior capacities of women, might, he said, be dismissed, and public opinion was ready for woman suffrage. A new proletariat had arisen during the war, that of women who had proved themselves to be conscious of the importance of work and production. The exclusion of a class of society from the exercise of fundamental rights in the life of a country would condemn it to a state of permanent incapacity. Women, by the exercise of their own rights, would attain the balance given by a sense of responsibility. The Minister concluded his speech by urging the members of the convention toward a new life and recommending them to spread abroad the ideas which had been affirmed at their meetings. He praised the work of women at the present time and said it was their task to secure their own rights in a society of men who must listen to their voice, the expression of a new civilization.

WOMAN SUSPECT IN BERG CASE RELEASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Evidence which officials here believed to establish as fact that a woman, Bertha Loew, assisted Hans Berg and other German prisoners to escape from Ft. McPherson internment camp, has been discounted by the revelation that the woman who admitted in a letter to a Philadelphia man supposed to be a pro-German these alleged facts, was an Atlanta girl amateur detective. The letter declared Miss Loew to be a friend of Berg's, and mentioned that she had assisted the escape. She sought information of his place of hiding because she "wanted to see him again." The Philadelphia man turned the letter over to federal agents. The girl has been examined and released.

WOMEN PRISONERS LEASED IN FLORIDA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

PENSACOLA, Fla.—Women prisoners, both white and colored, have been leased from Escandia County by W. C. Barribeau, a farm operator. Although the prison lease system is fast being eliminated in Florida, this is the first time the plan of leasing has been applied to women. The county receives 15 cents per head under a two-year contract.

STATUE TO MAXIME GOMEZ

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A bronze equestrian statue in honor of General Maxime Gomez, "the Cuban Liberator," is to be erected in the Campo del Marte, near the Prado, in Havana, according to the Cuban News Bureau. Sculptors are preparing to submit designs in a competition carrying $17,000 in prizes. The statue, it is estimated, will cost $200,000.

LAST DRAFT QUOTA TO BE CALLED SOON

Rest of National Army Increment, Held Up Pending Completion of Camps and Overcoat Supply, to Be Mobilized

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It has been announced here that mobilization orders for the remainder of the national army included in the first increment, which have been held up pending completion of the camps and the receipt of a full supply of overcoats, will be issued within the next week or two at the latest. Secretary Baker says that as thousands of overcoats are being delivered daily the supply soon will be sufficient for the men yet to be called.

With one or two exceptions, the cantonments are nearly complete, and, as the plans call for more buildings than are necessary to house the number of men drafted as yet, there will be plenty of room even before all barracks are finished.

The men at the northern camps have been fully supplied with overcoats immediately on their arrival. At some of the southern camps this has not been considered necessary because of milder weather. Since winter has set in, however, full clothing equipment for the men is to be provided before they are mobilized.

Draft Liability Fixed

Official Questionnaire Issued to Be Filled Out by All Registrants

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Official announcement by means of the questionnaire issued by Provost Marshal-General Crowder on Wednesday, specifies the five classes into which approximately 9,000,000 men registered for military duty in the United States are divided and the order in which they will be called for service. Every registered man must fill out and file this questionnaire.

The official order as issued is in some respects different from the tentative draft of that document given out some time ago. Contrary to earlier reports, the order does not exempt married men as a class, though it does place married men with dependent wives and children far down on the list. In fact, the questionnaire indicates that only men of the first class will be called to the colors except in the gravest emergency. The five official classifications of registrants follow:

Class I, First to Be Selected

(a) Single men without dependent relatives.

(b) Married man, with or without children, or father of motherless children, who has habitually failed to support his family.

(c) Married man dependent on wife for support.

(d) Married man, with or without children, or father of motherless children, who is not usefully engaged, family supported by income independent of his labor.

(e) Unskilled farm laborer.

(f) Unskilled industrial laborer.

Registrant by or in respect of whom no deferred classification is claimed or made.

Registrant who fails to submit questionnaire and in respect of whom no deferred classifications is claimed or made.

All registrants not included in any other division in this schedule.

Class II

(a) Married man with children or father of motherless children, where such wife or children or such motherless children are not mainly dependent upon his labor for support for the reason that there are other reasonably certain sources of adequate support (excluding earnings or possible earnings from the labor of the wife) available, and that the removal of the registrant will not deprive such dependents of support.

(b) Married man, without children, whose wife, although the registrant is engaged in a useful occupation, is not mainly dependent upon his labor for support, for the reason that the wife is skilled in some special class of work which she is physically able to perform and in which she is employed, or in which there is an immediate opening for her under conditions that will enable her to support herself decently and without suffering or hardship.

(c) Necessary skilled farm laborer in necessary agricultural enterprise.

(d) Necessary skilled industrial laborer in necessary industrial enterprise.

Class III

(a) Man with dependent children (not his own), but toward whom he stands in relation of parent.

(b)—Man with dependent aged or infirm parents.

(c) Man with dependent helpless brothers or sisters.

(d) County or municipal officer.

(e) Highly trained fireman or policeman, at least three years in service of municipality.

(f) Necessary customhouse clerk.

(g) Necessary employee of United States in transmission of the mails.

(h) Necessary artificer or workman in United States armory or arsenal.

(i) Necessary employee in service of the United States.

(j) Necessary assistant, associate, or hired manager of necessary agricultural enterprise.

Class IV

(a) Man whose wife or children are mainly dependent on his labor for support.

(b) Mariner actually employed in sea service of citizen or merchant in the United States.

(c) Necessary sole managing, controlling or directing head of necessary industrial enterprise.

Class V

(a) Officers, legislative, executive or judicial, of the United States or of a State, a Territory, or District of Columbia.

(b) Regularly or duly ordained minister of religion.

(c) Student who on May 18, 1917, was preparing for ministry in recognized school.

(d) Persons in military or naval service of the United States.

(e) Alien enemy.

(f) Resident alien (not enemy) who claims exemption.

(g) Person totally and permanently physically or mentally unfit for military service.

(h) Person morally unfit to be a soldier of the United States.

(i) Licensed pilot actually employed in the pursuit of his vocation.

Member of well-recognized religious sect or organization, organized and existing on May 18, 1917, whose then existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form, and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein.

The questions on the subject of dependents are intended to meet every possible circumstance and to draw out any information that might be of value to the boards in fixing the class to which a man is to be assigned.

Seven days are allowed registrants after receipt of the questionnaire to fill it out and return it to the local board. Officials here believe that classification by the boards will be a routine process, requiring little time.

The registrant, after filling in the inside of his questionnaire, indicates on the front the class to which he believes he should be assigned. If the board agrees, there is no further action necessary by either party until the individual comes due to military service and is called upon for physical examination. If the board disagrees and places the registrant in another class, the machinery for appeal to the district board is set in motion automatically.

Every man who registered under the draft law will receive one of the question forms from his selection board within a few weeks, and within seven days after its date of mailing will be compelled to return it, fully answered and sworn to on oath before a proper officer of law, for the use of the board in making its classification.

Every registrant must fill out such a questionnaire, and it is made plain that exemptions and discharges granted prior to this time will no longer be valid.

Men assigned to Class I will be immediately available for military service in the order in which their names now stand on the local order lists. Those in Classes II, III and IV, the deferred classes, will be held to be temporarily discharged, but will be liable for service, according to draft order, when the available men in the class immediately preceding are exhausted. Those in Class V will be permanently exempt.

The questionnaire form is in 16-page pamphlet, which includes nearly 150 questions, together with necessary affidavit forms for those claiming deferred classification. When properly filled out it will constitute practically a complete history of every registrant's case, for the guidance of local and district boards in the further selection of draft soldiers.

The classification not only disposes of the dependency, but provides for a careful gradation of employment held to be necessary for the prorecution of war. Furthermore, it includes radical departures from the first system by making provisions for the deferred classification of trained firemen and policemen and by rendering liable to service county and municipal officers who were previously exempt

Beside each subdivision in this schedule is a blank space within which the registrant may mark a cross if the classification, in his judgment, fits him, and this cross will be the registrant's claim to deferred classification. Owing to the overlapping of questions on industrial value and on conditions of life, many a registrant will mark more than one cross, unless he waives claim to deferred classification.

The general questions ask name, past and present employment, employment in which registrant is most proficient, whether he is willing to take free evening school instruction before called to camp, previous military experience, preference as to branch of service, schooling and knowledge of languages. They also list 87 different trades and professions, any of which a registrant must underline once or twice, according as he has worked at it or is expert in it.

Under the head of citizenship, aliens are required to give adequate information as to birth, parents, etc.

For those who claim dependency or agricultural or industrial importance, the questions are most searching. One with dependents is required to state the names and relationships of dependents, total and average support, whether they live with him or in part dependent, total income of himself, property owned or held in trust, whether he owns his house, and if not who does, taxes paid, if any, encumbrance on property, property owned or held in trust for any dependent, earnings of dependents, contributions of others to their support, amount necessary for their support, and wife's employment or aptitude for employment.

The questions on industrial and agricultural occupation, to be fully answered only by those affected, inquire into the nature of the registrant's work, his training for it, earnings, hours of employment, reasons why he could not be easily replaced by another, and in the case of agricultural pursuits, the size, acreage and stock of the farm, its money value, etc. Affidavit forms are provided.

NATIONAL GRANGE PLEDGES LOYALTY

Resources of Organized Farmers of United States Offered to Help Win the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The fifty-first annual convention of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, which opened here on Wednesday, sent a telegram to President Wilson pledging united support in helping to win the war. The resolution reads:

"The National Grange, in annual session at St. Louis, hereby expresses to you the unqualified support of the loyal patrons of husbandry from the Atlantic to the Pacific in the great world task in which this nation is engaged, and in the interest of the organized farmers of America we pledge to you the full extent of our energy and reserves to help win the war."

The opening session began with 66 delegates present. Oliver Wilson of Peoria, Ill., master of the organization, was the principal speaker at the afternoon session. He told the farmers they were believed by the consumer to be responsible for increased prices and to be making great profits at the expense of the public. He said this must be refuted by the farmer, and that the best plan would be to find a plan for selling from producer to consumers. One of the principal subjects to be discussed at the convention is "Greater Production and Conservation of Farm Products," the grange also will take up uniform taxation.

National prohibition has always been favored by the Grange, Mr. Wilson said, and added: "Food dictators are asking that we observe a wheatless and a meatless day each week; why do they not include a beerless day? The Grange must be active in the future as in the past to drive forever from our fair land the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages."

CAMP GORDON QUOTA IS BEING INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The arrival of an additional 1000 selected men from Camp Upton, Yaphank, N. Y., at Camp Gordon, brought the total of troops from the New York camp now at Camp Gordon to 5000 men. Many men from Camp Devens have already arrived. Camp Dix is the only camp included in the transfer plans that has not yet contributed to Camp Gordon's new personnel. Men from this camp are scheduled to begin arriving in the near future.

Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania reviewed the eighty-second army division recently. More than 20,000 men took part in the formal exhibition. After the review the Pennsylvania executive met numbers of the Pennsylvania men, of whom there are now 8000 at Camp Gordon.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

NEBRASKA MEETS KANSAS FOR TITLE

Football Championship of the Missouri Valley Conference for Season of 1917 Will Be Determined Next Saturday

M. V. CONFERENCE STANDING

	Won	Lost	PC
Nebraska	1	0	1.000
Kansas	2	0	1.000
Iowa State A. C.	2	1	.666
Kansas State A. C.	2	2	.500
Washington	1	1	.500
Missouri	1	3	.250
Drake	0	2	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Results of last Saturday's football games in the Missouri Valley Conference indicate that the 1917 championship is almost certain to go to the University of Nebraska. While the University of Kansas still has a clean slate, as far as conference games are concerned, the overwhelming score of 52 to 0 that Nebraska made against the University of Missouri leads most football followers in the valley to believe that the Nebraska team is far superior to any other in the conference. The contest with Missouri was the first one that Nebraska has played with a conference team and thus the first opportunity the rooters have had of judging of comparative strength.

Missouri has not an exceptionally strong team, but its past performances this season show that the eleven is not outclassed entirely by any other conference team except Nebraska. It has met defeat in all of its conference games except Drake, but in most cases by a narrow margin. The University of Kansas, the only contender now against Nebraska for the championship, has won its games, but only with considerable difficulty. Inspection of the scores before the Nebraska-Kansas game at Lawrence Saturday makes Nebraska the favorite. The game should prove, however, the most interesting of any in the valley this season, for the two teams are unquestionably the strongest, although the result may show that they are not the most evenly matched. The game will be the chief event of the annual "homecoming" at the University of Kansas, and a crowd of 10,000 or more is expected to witness the contest.

The defeat of Missouri by the Nebraska team showed what a powerful team of heavy, veteran football players can do against a light, inexperienced team. In addition, Coach H. F. Schulte of Missouri was unable to use four of his strongest men. Charging through the line and running the ends at will almost, the Nebraskans piled up one touchdown after another until the final quarter, when Coach Stewart of Nebraska put in nearly a new team of second-squad men, and the Missourians were able to hold them. Missouri fought hard, but their work availed little against their heavier opponents. Aside from the points piled up against Missouri, the strength of the Nebraska team was shown in another game last Saturday, that between Michigan and Cornell. Michigan won from Cornell by a 38-to-0 score, but a couple of weeks before was able to defeat Nebraska only by 20 to 0.

Oklahoma was unable to stop the winning streak of the shifty Kansas eleven. Kansas, however, was not able to gain consistently against the Oklahomans on straight football, advancing the ball only 79 yards in this way during the entire game. In fact, the only earned score made was by Oklahoma, for the two touchdowns of Kansan followed misplays by their opponents. Kansas played better both in straight football and in forward passing than did Oklahoma, yet the game was evenly contested most of the time.

The other conference teams that fought out a close contest last Saturday were the Kansas and Iowa State Agricultural colleges. Iowa State won the game by a place kick, the final score being 10 to 7. Comparative figures proved their worth when Iowa State won, for Iowa State had defeate Missouri by a bigger score than did Kansas State, and Kansas won from Kansas State by a larger score than it did from Iowa State. Until the Iowa place kick came in the final quarter, the result of the game was in doubt, neither team being able to gain consistently.

For the first time since teams representing the two schools began playing against each other 11 years ago, Washington University defeated Drake University last Saturday. The score was 20 to 0. The defeat places Drake as the weakest team in the conference.

Saturday, Nebraska will play Kansas at Lawrence, Kan., for the championship of the conference. The only other conference teams playing against each other will be Missouri and Washington University. This latter contest will determine which team will stand next to the last in the conference, unless, of course, Missouri should win from Kansas in the final game of the season.

CATCHER STREET ENLISTS

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa. — Charles Street, a former Washington American League baseball catcher, has enlisted at the local recruiting station in the United States Army and will be assigned to the gas and flame division, having expressed a preference for that branch of the service.

TRAVERS REPLACES OUIMET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Francis Ouimet, it was learned Wednesday, will be unable to come over for the four-ball match arranged for the links of the Englewood Country Club on Saturday. J. D. Travers will take Ouimet's place, teaming up with J. P. Guilford against Oswald Kirkby and J. G. Anderson.

TUFTS PREPARES FOR FINAL GAME

Dartmouth Contest Saturday at Manchester, N. H., Last of Season for Brown and Blue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Mass.—With but two more days of practice before the closing game of what has proved to be the shortest season for some time, the Tufts College football squad went through a hard practice session Wednesday, scrimmaging with the second team in an effort to get in shape for the game with Dartmouth Saturday at Manchester.

Coach C. E. Whelan of Tufts is anxious to give Dartmouth a hard fight for the game, and this last week has worked the Brown and Blue team harder than usual to get them in shape.

Handicapped at the opening of the season by the fact that only five of the 1916 varsity squad returned, and further handicapped by the absence of Coach Whelan, the Tufts team was defeated in three games by Boston College, West Point and Syracuse. With the return of three more varsity men, and with Coach Whelan back on the field, the team recovered, and have been improving rapidly, defeating New Hampshire State and Colby in the last two games played.

Captain Drummey, the star quarter and halfback of the season, and Mitchell, the other halfback, will play their last game under the colors of Tufts Saturday. On the line, Left End Jochim, Abbott, left tackle, and Pryor, center, will be in the Tufts lineup for the last time, owing to the fact that they graduate this June.

Tufts students on a special train 200 strong will accompany the team to Manchester Saturday to support the squad in the final game of the season.

CAMP GORDON TO PLAY TENNESSEE

Military Eleven and College Team Expected to Furnish Fine Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A fine football game is expected to take place tomorrow afternoon when the football eleven representing Camp Gordon meets the University of Tennessee on the Camp Gordon athletic field.

A drop kick ond a touchdown punctuated the continuity of one of the best football games in the Southern States this season when Camp Gordon's all-star football squad was unable Saturday to score against the army men of Camp Jackson.

The contest was interesting from start to finish. Both soldier teams were made up of tried and proven college players and the game, though marked from some of the former intercamp meets by creditable team work, was nevertheless, like the others, a series of individual exhibitions.

A former Vanderbilt tackle, Cody, contributed most of the clever playing for the winning team. To his credit were the first three points of the game scored with a drop kick from the 35-yard line. It was Schultz, a tackle formerly with Washington and Lee, who scored the touchdown by recovering a blocked punt behind the goal line.

The leading players of Camp Gordon were Captain McWhorter, so closely watched by his opponents that his best attempts were frustrated, Verderbeck and Woodruff.

DARTMOUTH HAS SHIFT OF FIELD

Coach Orders Practice Held on the Campus—Long Drill and Scrimmage Given

HANOVER, N. H.—In order to get his squad acquainted with a different sort of field than that to which they have been accustomed, Coach C. W. Spears shifted practice from the oval to the campus Wednesday and sent the men through a long signal drill, followed by a hard scrimmage. Captain McDonough directed the first-string backfield during the preliminary work, but the entire set of varsity backs were replaced by substitutes for the scrimmage.

Behind the varsity line the second-string backfield, composed of Sanderson at quarter, Eastman and Grundman at halves and Durkee at full, had no difficulty in disposing of the scrubs.

Myers, Freedberg and Ross, in addition to the backs, were given a lay-off, and Hutchinson and Presson covered the end positions. Whetton directed the second team at quarter.

YALE FRESHMEN ARE PRACTICING WELL

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Coach A. E. Brides of the Yale freshman football eleven says all his men will be in the lineup against Harvard Saturday in the Harvard Stadium. The freshmen showed energy in practice Wednesday. Contrary to tradition, Shevlin and Heffelfinger, relatives of former famous Yale stars, are having a hard time securing places on the regular team, and it now looks as though they will go to Boston on Saturday as substitutes, although they are working hard.

The probable lineup on Saturday will be as follows: Scully l.e., Walker l.t., Welsh l.g., Acosta c., Trippe r.g., Munger r.t., Dilworth r.e., Neville q.b., Lay l.h.b., Dines r.h.b., French, f.b.

KANSAS SQUAD HAS SPLENDID RECORD

Cross-Country Team Composed of New Men Is Making Fine Showing Under the Coaching of F. S. Rodkey, Former Star

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LAWRENCE, Kan.—With a team composed of new men the University of Kansas is making a splendid showing in cross-country running this fall. Without even the services of Captain-elect H. M. Rinker, who was called into the United States Army and later transferred to the aviation service, the team has worked regularly during the season and already has two victories to its credit. The Kansas State Agricultural College team was defeated 27 to 28 Nov. 3 and the Oklahoma team by a score of 27 to 29. Both of these matches were on the opponents' courses.

As for real ability the Kansas team of this year is not up to the standard maintained last year, when Capt. E. S. Stateler, F. S. Rodkey, E. K. Groene, H. M. Rinker, runners of three years' experience, were on the squad. Stateler and Rodkey were graduated from the university last spring, while Groene and Rinker have entered the army. The loss of Rodkey was a big blow to the team, as Rodkey has been one of the best runners for any distance above the 220-yard dash that Kansas has had in many years. He was captain of the cross-country team in 1915 and captain of the track team in 1917.

Because of extra work in the department of physical education this semester, Coach W. O. Hamilton was unable to devote his time to the cross-country team. The work was turned over to Rodkey of last year's team, who is assistant instructor in history in the university. To the former captain goes the credit for developing a strong team this year. He has worked daily with the men, setting the pace and directing their work.

The mainstay of the team this year is the acting captain, R. D. Rodkey '20, a brother of the coach. He is fast getting into the footsteps of his brother and has the promise of equaling his brother's record on the track. The other members of the squad are not sure of their places. L. W. Deewall '20, R. I. Brown '20, D. H. McCall '19, M. A. Hanna '20 and R. D. Rodkey have been the consistent runners on the team this year. Ewal Coffey '20 and C. D. Buffington '20 each getting a trial for the other position. Coffey made a fairly good showing in the meet with Oklahoma, while Buffington's running in the meet with the Kansas Aggies was of the same caliber.

This week the Kansas team will enter the Missouri Valley Conference race in Manhattan Saturday afternoon. Missouri and Ames are expected to furnish the best competition for the Kansas men in this meet as both have made good showings in the sport this fall. Before entering the valley meet at Manhattan the Kansas team will protest the course over which they will be asked to run. In the meet Nov. 3 the course consisted of a four and one-half mile run over hilly roads, ending with an obstacle race. The obstacles were put in as a necessity, for to enter the field from the back side the men had to climb through a hole in the fence, scale a small stone wall, then circle the running track once before reaching the finish tape.

Kansas will not enter the Western Conference cross-country meet this year. This will be the first time since cross-country running was started here four years ago that Kansas has failed to enter a team. However, Coach Hamilton believes the class of the team this year will not justify the expense.

The final event for the cross-country runners will be the Kansas City Athletic Club meet in Kansas City, Dec. 1. This race of five miles is over the streets of Kansas City and is open to all runners in the Missouri Valley. Kansas University men have carried off honors in this meet for several years.

THREE CLUBS WIN STRAIGHT STRINGS

Three of the eight teams which bowled in the Newton tenpin league championship series Wednesday evening were credited with clean sweeps. They were the Commercial Club, which defeated North Gate; the Newton Club, which won from the Boston Athletic Association, and the Arlington Boat Club, which defeated the Maugus Club.

As a result of the straight-victory scored by the Commercial Club that club is now holding first place by a wider margin as North Gate was second. The scores:

	1	2	3	Totals
Commercial Club	949	866	922	2737
North Gate Club	884	849	858	2591
Newton Club	960	901	911	2772
Boston Athletic Asso.	872	898	810	2580
Arlington Boat Club	844	903	924	2671
Maugus Club	840	801	825	2466
Cochato Club	803	869	789	2461
Hunnewell Club	761	845	893	2499

NEW TOWNS LOCATED

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Stakes have been driven for the location of at least four towns along the line of the Santa Fe cutoff, being built from Owen, Okla., to Pawhuska, the capital of the Osage Nation, says a Bartlesville correspondent of the Oklahoman. One of the towns is to be located on a part of the Dallas-Osage lease. The proposed town will be located 20 miles northwest of Bartlesville.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Camp Gordon has a splendid squad of football players, consisting of 32, and all but three of them have played on college elevens, most of them southern ones.

It would seem as if there were little chance of the minor baseball leagues being redistricted next summer or a semimajor league formed. The vote taken at Louisville yesterday was not even close.

Amherst and Williams will meet tomorrow in their big football game of the season and while it will probably not come up to the standard of play established by these colleges in former years, the contest is sure to be hard fought and furnish a lot of interesting football.

Camp Dix, which will play Camp Devens at Braves Field, Boston, Saturday, has a number of players who have been prominent in college football circles. Huntington, the former Colgate captain and star quarterback, and M. O. Wilson, captain of this fall's Princeton varsity, are among the players.

The Harvard-Yale freshman game Saturday will be the first one played at the Stadium that will contribute to the war tax. The previous games have been played for the benefit of some war fund and so have been exempt from taxation, but Saturday's receipts will go to the athletic treasuries of the two universities and will therefore have to pay a 10 per cent tax.

The enlistment of Catcher Street, formerly with the Washington Americans, recalls the playing of one of the best catchers in major league circles. After catching Walter Johnson, when the latter was at his very best, in addition to catching a ball thrown from the top of the Washington monument, Street ought to be a good man to face most anything thrown by the Central Powers.

Business Manager W. E. Hapgood of the Boston Braves announced this morning that he has just received a National League bulletin, stating that the Philadelphia Nationals have given an unconditional release to J. J. Evers, former captain and second baseman for the Boston Braves. Just what Evers will do is unknown, but it looks like the end of his carer as a major league player, and Mr. Hapgood says he does not think Evers will play for the salary a minor league club can pay him.

COACH FARRELL LACKS VETERANS

University of Michigan Cross-Country Trainer Is Forced to Develop Varsity From Candidates New to the Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—To build a cross-country team from the greenest material that has ever turned out for University of Michigan track work is the task that has confronted Trainer S J. Farrell this fall. Nearly all of Michigan's prospective material was dissolved by enlistment last spring, and no one of the candidates who have thus far appeared has had more than elemental training.

Despite the unpromising outlook, Trainer Farrell is working his men daily in an effort to round out a respectable team by the time the Western Conference meet takes place, Nov. 24. The men who will compose Michigan's team at this meet will be picked at an elimination contest to be held here Saturday.

The Wolverines met defeat in their first track event of the year, when they were beaten by Michigan Agricultural College in the state meet at East Lansing last Saturday. Michigan's captain, S. W. Sedgwick '19, took second place in the meet. Sedgwick is Michigan's best candidate for the conference contest. Other likely candidates for the team that will participate in the meet at Chicago are C. W. Still '20, T. R. Maynard '19, C. E. Fuess '19, R. M. Meehan '18, H. A. Donnelly '18 and E. W. Batty '20.

Nearly a score of other candidates are trying out, but these, according to Trainer Farrell, are working mainly to get into condition for the indoor track meets. Michigan's prospects for the latter contests are much brighter than for the hill and dale events.

AMHERST GIVEN NEW FORMATIONS

AMHERST, Mass. — Anticipating facing an entirely new type of playing in Saturday's game with Williams, Coach Gettell spent Wednesday in drilling Amherst's football eleven in dummy formation against the scrubs, who were using Williams open formation plays. The plays bewildered the varsity at first and several forward passes were effected. The spread formation particularly was troublesome.

The student body, in a special train, will accompany the team to Williamstown, where a large number of Amherst alumni will help the Purple and White backers.

TABERSKI WINS EASILY

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Frank Taberski, world's pocket billiard champion, overwhelmed Louis Kreuter of New York, challenger, in the second block of their match here Wednesday night. The score was 150 to 46, making the score for the two blocks 300 to 166.

MINOR LEAGUES AGAINST CHANGE

National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues Vote Not to Redistrict Circuits or Form a New League

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—That a peaceful settlement of the factional dispute which has threatened to disrupt the American Association and pave the way for the formation of a new baseball league, will soon be reached is the opinion of those in closest touch with the doings of the baseball owners at the meeting of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, held here Tuesday and Wednesday.

The rival factions were brought together after the association voted down, 11 to 2, a resolution at its convention to redistrict the minor leagues of the country. President T. J. Hickey said a meeting would be held in Chicago Dec. 17 to decide on plans for next season.

E. G. Barrow, president of the International League, brought the fight to redistrict all leagues to the floor of the convention yesterday. He offered an amendment to a resolution which provided for the redistricting of only the smaller leagues. The proposal was received with a storm of protests and half a dozen league presidents attacked it in strong terms.

M. H. Sexton, president of the national association, declared there could be no withdrawal of the Louisville, Indianapolis and Toledo clubs from the American Association nor the formation of a new league without the unanimous consent of all of the clubs in the two organizations.

President Barrow of the International League was unwilling today to make any predictions as to whether his organization will take the field next season. "The club owners will meet in New York Dec. 10 to take whatever steps necessary," he said.

"Beyond that I haven't a word to say," Barrow added. "The merger plan apparently has fallen through. I think it would have been a good thing for the game, especially in the wartime conditions we must face."

A. G. Hermann, chairman of the National Baseball Commission, appeared before the minor leaguers yesterday afternoon and pledged the support of the major leagues to any cause that will be of assistance to the small organizations. He declared that baseball in general was facing a critical situation and that there will have to be retrenchment everywhere. The National League, he said, is considering reducing the player limit. On the protection of players' rights President Sexton was authorized to appoint a committee to settled the issue with the National Commission.

President C. H. Weeghman of the Chicago Nationals, yesterday announced the purchase of Outfielder McCabe of the St. Joseph, Western League Club, in exchange for Shortstop Shay, and a cash consideration. McCabe, who was one of the leading hitters in the league last season, will join the Chicago Club on its spring training trip.

COCHRAN STILL LEADS HOWISON

Nearly Three Hundred Points Ahead of Rival in Their 18.2 Balkline Billiard Match

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Welker Cochran, the Chicago billiardist, won the third game from Leonard Howison, in their special match at 18.2 balkline billiards here Wednesday night. The score was 400 to 202, and Cochran thus increased his advantage in the three nights' play to 278 points. The grand totals now read, Cochran, 1200; Howison, 922.

Cochran gained much of his winning lead during the early innings. Through spectacular open table work, dazzling masse shots and fine nursing he managed to return double figures in four of the first five innings. At this point the score read 186 for Cochran and 43 for Howison. However, Howison showed a slight improvement thereafter.

Cochran averaged 21 1-19 and had high runs of 76, 48 and 43. Howison's three best innings were 67, 24 and 24, while his average was 11 4-18.

CAMP DEVENS MEN GIVEN SCRIMMAGE

AYER, Mass.—Coach P. D. Haughton put the Camp Devens division football team against the three hundred and second machine-gun battalion team here Wednesday for practice scrimmage to develop the offensive of the camp eleven. They had no trouble in making touchdowns, although the constant replacement of fresh men in the battalion lineup made offensive work hard exercise.

Palmer of Massachusetts Agricultural College has been elected captain of the division team and will lead it in the next three games. Coach Haughton looks for victories in all three encounters.

MUNICIPAL FARM PLANNED

PORTLAND, Ore.—The City Council has decided, according to the Oregonian, to establish a farm for the raising of hay and other feed for city horses on the 40 acres of ground purchased three years ago near Troutdale.

NEWPORT ELEVEN IS DRIVEN HARD

Coach W. T. Bull Puts Men Through Strenuous Football Practice—More Candidates

NEWPORT, R. I.—That Coach Bull of the second naval district football team is taking no chances in view of the game here on Saturday with the Harvard informals was shown yesterday when he put the eleven through a solid afternoon's practice, with little letup.

A number of new men have reported to Coach Bull this week and they make valuable additions to the squad, although they will have to show up very strongly to change about the lineup which started the victory over Brown last Saturday. Among the new men is J. H. Higginbotham, a Yale varsity end in 1914 and 1915.

The decision to play Camp Sherman at Cleveland has been canceled and the sailors will go back to their former schedule and meet the Rutgers eleven in Brooklyn the Saturday following the Harvard game.

It is probable that general liberty will be granted to the men of the district for Saturday's game and a cheering section has already been practicing navy cheers, under the leadership of Seaman S. Marine, a former Cornell cheer leader, who is on the staff of Lieut. O. D. Munn, the district athletic officer.

BROWN DEFEATS ENGINEERS' TEAM

College Men Run Up Score of 40 to 0 on Soldiers From Camp Devens in Game

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brown University had no difficulty in defeating the three hundred and first engineers from Camp Devens at football by 40 to 0, on Andrews Field here Wednesday afternoon. The soldiers proved much weaker than was expected and were able to make but two first downs. Brown used many of its second and third string men. They, however, were able to make many long runs and scored in all periods, with the exception of the third.

The engineers were captained by Merrill, the former Colby College quarterback, and had Lyons, the former Pennsylvania State College player, at tackle. These two and Gerry were the only men to show up well, but they could not prevail against the Brown men, who were a much better unit.

Harriott, Brooks and Armstrong were the strong men in carrying the ball for Brown. Sampson, who played quarterback, showed great skill. Brown scored twice in the first quarter, failed in the second, but scored twice in the third and final periods. Kittredge intercepted a forward pass and ran 45 yards for the final touchdown.

Between the halves more than $100 was collected for the athletic fund at Camp Devens. At the end of the game Acting Capt. Bowman presented Capt. Merrill of the engineers team with the football used in the game. The summary:

BROWN	301ST ENGINEERS
Albright, l.e.	r.e., O'Connell
Edson, l.t.	r.h., Lowe (Strait)
Bowman, l.g.	r.g., Crost (Samuels)
Black (Hoving), c.	c., Barry
Lamphere (Grabb), r.g.	l.g., Bingham (Mitchell)
Murphy (Nichols), r.t.	l.t., Lyons
Busk, r.e.	l.e., Wendt
Sampson (Coulter, Huggins), q.b.	q.b., Merrill
Pieri (Brooks), l.h.b.	r.h.b., Gerry (Hampson)
Harriott, r.h.b.	l.h.b., Crandall
Armstrong (Kittredge), f.b.	f.b., Sheehy

Score—Brown 40, 301st Engineers 0. Touchdowns — Sampson 2, Armstrong, Brooks, Harriott, Kittredge. Goals from touchdown—Albright 4. Safety touchdown—C. Marshall, Harvard. Referee—J. J. Callahan, Boston. Head linesman—F. Durgin, Princeton. Time—10m. quarters.

WORCESTER ACADEMY DEFEATS HARVARD

In their first contest of the season held at Soldiers Field, Boston, the Harvard 1921 soccer team lost to Worcester Academy by the score of 3 to 1 Wednesday afternoon. The Worcester team showed the benefit of its greater experience and larger amount of practice at all occasions, but the freshmen played gamely and managed to keep the struggle almost even. The main fault of the 1921 eleven was lack of team-work, due to the short time the men have been practicing together.

C. E. Masters '21, who has been elected captain of the team, was the individual star for the freshmen, while Captain Winslow of Worcester showed himself the best player on the opposing team.

MILITARY REVIEW PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—A great military review has been announced for Camp Kearny on Nov. 17, in honor of Representative Scott Ferris of Oklahoma, who will be here as the representative of President Wilson at the League of the Southwest Convention. The review is expected to include more than 20,000 enlisted men, and to rival in size the few big reviews the American army has known.

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HARVARD 1921 HAS A BRIGHT OUTLOOK

Crimson Freshman Football Team, With Victory Over Princeton, Expects to Defeat Yale in Harvard Stadium

Coach D. J. Wallace of the Harvard freshman football team is confident that his boys will be able to hold their own against the Yale first-year men in the game in the Harvard Stadium Saturday afternoon. From the start of the season the Crimson 1921 players have been showing the best kind of football, and the victory over the Princeton freshmen last week has made the players and coaches more confident.

In speaking of the game with Yale, Coach Wallace states that he looks for a hard contest, but that he expects his boys can hold their own. Overconfidence has to be guarded against, but the team is a hard-working, fast and smooth combination. The plays have been perfected to a point where the coaches are confident that the men selected for the Crimson backfield will be able to break through the Blue line of defense.

Who will start the game for the Crimson has not yet been definitely announced, but it is certain to be the strongest combination that can be formed. There are many boys on the squad this year who have fine schoolboy records. Practically all of the boys who made the trip to Princeton are good enough to play against Yale. Coach Wallace has developed several men for each position, and an effort will be made to let as many get into the game Saturday as posible.

There are three quarterbacks on the squad of more than average ability, and they are nearly equal. J. C. Wales appears to have the call at the present time, with Edward Bangs and Ralph Tenney likely to get into the game at some time or other. Bangs made a name for himself as a backfield player at Groton School, and has shown splendid generalship. Tenney and Wales are from Noble & Greenough School and Milton Academy, respectively, and both have had much experience.

The two halfback positions are being filled by J. A. MacDonnell from Howe School and F. R. Lothrop from Groton. These two players are splendid defensive men and are also good in attack. The two leading substitutes are C. B. Butterfield Jr., who formerly captained the Country Day School and A. D. Hamilton, who played good football at Milton Academy before entering Harvard.

R. S. Humphrey, also a former Milton Academy star, has the call for the fullback position. He is a fine player, and should show up strongly against the Elis. Other backs on the team are T. H. Cummings from Country Day and James Smith from Phillips Exeter Academy.

For the two end positions C. P. Anderson Jr., from Pomfret, and G. C. Lee Jr., from Milton Academy, are the leading candidates. Both had a lot of experience on their preparatory school teams, and have improved steadily under Wallace's coaching. They play well on the defensive and are fast going down the field under punts. Other ends on the squad who play well are M. P. Davis from Choate School, R. L. Finley from Phillips Exeter, H. P. King and Nathaniel Thayer from Groton and John Gaston from St. Marks.

The two tackle positions will be well cared for by H. H. Faxton from Milton Academy and W. B. Frothingham from Groton. Faxton is captain of the eleven and is one of the best linemen on the squad. S. M. Roberts of Country Day and R. M. Sedgewick from Groton are able substitutes.

C. S. Stillman Jr., and Jabish Holmes are the leading candidates for the guard positions. Stillman came from St. Mark's and Holmes from Middlesex School. They are powerful linemen and Yale will find it difficult gaining ground through them. Other guards are R. W. Gratwick from Nichols School, Buffalo, N. Y., Oliver Hooker from Pomfret, T. H. Mills from Middlesex, J. T. Tower, Pomfret, and Paul Slater, Chelsea (Mass.) High School.

C. F. Havemeyer will probably start at center, with P. C. Cabot as his substitute. Havemeyer is from Groton, while Cabot is from Country Day.

N. H. SECONDS DEFEAT SAILORS

DURHAM, N. H.—The New Hampshire State College second football team defeated a picked team from the cruiser Des Moines, 13 to 6, Wednesday afternoon. The second team won its game by forward passing. Secretary of Treasury McAdoo's youngest son, Reaves McAdoo, played left end for Des Moines in the last half and played well. Parsons and Connors scored the touchdowns for New Hampshire.

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THE SOUTHERN SKY FOR DECEMBER

The year now drawing to a close has been a remarkable one in the number of eclipses. With the two which occur in December, we shall have had seven in all, four of the sun and three of the moon. There are never more than seven eclipses during any year nor less than two. When there are only two, both are of the sun. Years having six eclipses are not uncommon, but for a previous occurrence of seven in a year we have to go back to 1805. These consisted of five of the sun and two of the moon. Looking forward, 1935 and 1982 will be the only two years in this century to have seven. The next century has only one year, 2094, with an equal number.

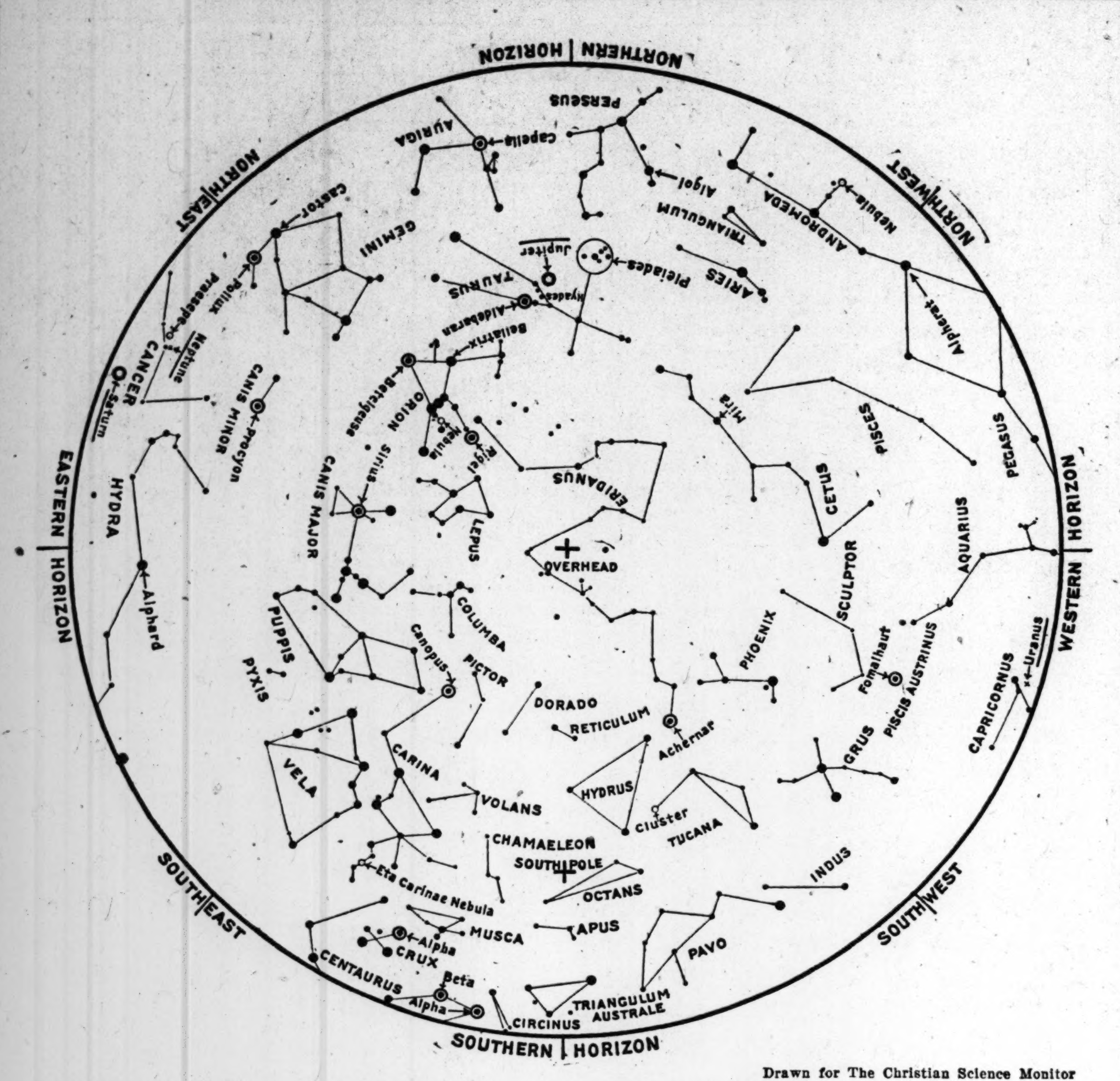
The power to predict the time and the various circumstances of an eclipse appeals to one's imagination, and is a bit mysterious to some even today. The effect of eclipses on ignorant and superstitious peoples is illustrated by the familiar story of how Columbus made use of a prediction of a lunar eclipse. On the island of Jamaica the natives refused to give him and his men any food. He told them that if they did not bring the supplies he would take the light of the moon from them that very night. When they saw the earth's shadow blotting out the moonlight, they very quickly brought the food and begged that he should restore the moon to them. It would have been most unfortunate for him had the sky been covered by clouds, and he had been asked to fulfill his threat the next night. Frederick W. Seward tells how the Alaskan Indians watched the eclipse observers in 1869 with great uneasiness. Surely these men pointing their instruments at the sun intended no good to that luminary. When the face of the sun was partially covered, the Indians expostulated, assuring the observers that they had seen enough and they feared bad consequences if the thing went further. When the eclipse began to pass away, they were convinced that the astronomers were as skillful in removing as they were in producing so startling a spectacle.

The solar eclipse occurring on Dec. 14 will be seen as a partial eclipse on the lower eastern coast of South America, and in southwest Australia. The central track of the eclipse passes over the Antarctic region and comes very near the pole. Even if one were in this inauspicious region for observation, not much would be gained, since the eclipse is not total, but only of the annular variety. The moon in this case does not quite cover the sun with its inky disk, but leaves a tiny ring or annulus of sunlight to shine out all around its edge. The lunar eclipse occurring on Dec. 28 will be total. It will be visible in whole or in part in North and South America, throughout the Pacific Ocean, in eastern Asia and Australia. The short duration of totality, about 17 minutes, shows that the moon enters on the very edge of the earth's shadow. When the moon passes directly across the shadow, the duration is about two hours. This is the third total lunar eclipse of the year.

Turning to the constellations shown by our map, Eridanus is overhead, extending from Cursa, the star near Rigel, to Achernar, the End-of-the-River, between Hydrus and Phoenix. A magnificent array of constellations is shown lying in or near the Milky Way, beginning with Perseus in the north, including Taurus, Orion, Canis Major, Puppis, Carina, Vela, Crux, and ending with Centaurus in the south. Just east of these there is a space void of bright stars, beyond which we find Hydra, near the horizon. In fact, the name of the star Alphard, appearing in Hydra, means the Solitary One. Capricornus, Aquarius, Pegasus, and Andromeda are setting. Cancer is rising with the star cluster Praesepe, which is also called the Bee Hive. Thirteen first magnitude stars adorn the sky at present. All of these except Achernar and Fomalhaut are east of the meridian.

The planet Mercury reaches greatest elongation east of the sun on Dec. 17, and may be seen about that time low in the western sky after sunset. Venus reaches her eastern elongation on Nov. 30, and from that date will become more and more of a crescent. She will also increase in brightness until into January. Jupiter is in the north in Taurus. Uranus sets with Capricornus. On Dec. 30 Uranus will be south of Venus and quite near, being separated by about the diameter of the moon. Neptune, visible only with a telescope, is in Cancer. The bright object just below, also in Cancer, is Saturn, the planet next in size to Jupiter, and the outermost one known to the ancients. It shines with a steady yellowish light. With its encircling rings and numerous moons, it is a beautiful and interesting sight in the telescope. Mars, the ruddy planet, is still below the horizon.

The following phases and other data relating to the moon are given in G. M. T., or as it may be called, World Time. The last quarter occurs on Dec. 6 at 2 hours and 14 minutes, new moon on Dec. 13 at 21 hours and 17 minutes, first quarter on Dec. 20 at 18 hours and 7 minutes, and full moon on Dec. 27 at 21 hours and 52 minutes. The moon is farthest from the earth on Dec. 6 at 2 hours, and nearest on Dec. 18 at 10 hours. During the month the moon will pass the planets as follows: Neptune on Dec. 3, Saturn on Dec. 4, Mars on Dec. 7, Mercury on Dec. 15, Venus and Uranus on Dec. 18, Jupiter on Dec. 25, Neptune again on Dec. 30, and Saturn also on Dec. 31.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The evening sky for the southern hemisphere

The map is plotted for the latitude of southern Africa and southern Australia, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "southern horizon" toward the south, it shows the stars as they will appear on Dec. 6 at 11 p. m., on Dec. 22 at 10 p. m., on Jan. 6 at 9 p. m. and on Jan. 21 at 8 p. m. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

NORWAY HUSBANDING HER FOOD SUPPLY

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Although the Norwegian nation was totally unprepared for the critical situation which has arisen as regards its food supply, owing to the way in which the tonnage of the country has been dealt with for a considerable time, nevertheless it is satisfactory to note that it is being met in a calm and dignified manner. On Nov. 1, bread rations are to be introduced.

It was calculated on Oct. 1 that there was in stock 50,000 tons of rye and wheat, and it is estimated that the home crop will yield another 40-000 tons after making allowances for the necessary 5000 tons for seed. The monthly consumption is about 32,000 tons, so that the stocks should last until Jan. 1, without any special rationing. Certain quantities have been promised from the United States and elsewhere, and if these promises are fulfilled, and if nothing is lost at sea, the present stocks will be augmented by a further 74,000 tons. In order to eke out the present stocks and the hoped for imports it has been decided that 25 per cent of home-grown barley shall be used in making bread, and in this way and by the introduction of rationing on the Swedish scale, it is hoped to make the stocks last until the middle of May.

A circular has been issued by the Director of the Public Victualling Department urging the population to make use of potatoes to the greatest possible extent as a feature of the daily diet. Ten drying plants for potatoes are being erected with a view to the use of a certain percentage of potato in bread. Nine large boilers have also been purchased, since if the surplus of potatoes is to be used to any large extent to help out the small stocks of rye and wheat, it is considered necessary that boiled and crushed potatoes should be mixed with the dough.

How to make the stocks and anticipated imports last until the autumn of 1918 seems an insoluble problem, but it is clear that no steps will be neglected to save the population from starvation. A proclamation has also been issued to the effect that the minimum prices for home-grown rye, wheat, oats and barley will be raised, and guaranteed minimum prices extending over several years are indicated in order to enable the farmers to increase plowing to the utmost possible limit. In order to do this it will be necessary for them to borrow money, and without a guarantee for several years it would be impossible for them to take the risk. Some of the Socialists are already characterizing such guarantees as an insult to the consumers, forgetting that the minimum prices paid today only amount to one-half the cost of imported grain; this being due, of course, to the enormous freights.

LABOR IN SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA, Sask.—District meetings have been held at various points in the province lately, at which the question of the supply of labor necessary for farmers was discussed. At one meeting it was proposed that all idle men should be taken off the streets and made to work, the argument advanced being that if it was fair to draft men for the army, it was also fair to draft them to produce food. The Government is to be asked to appoint a labor controller.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

II

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Even as far back as the time of Pliny, the Roman historian, there was a special machine for the purpose of reaping. Pliny wrote that, in the vast plains of Gaul, very large modern machines armed with teeth on their edges and mounted on two wheels, are forced through the standing corn by an animal propelling them from behind; thus as the ears are cut off, they fall into the machine.

Strangely enough, machines of this kind have been used in France in recent years, and a similar machine called a "header," because it only strips the ears of the straw, is still used in some of our colonies and in the United States, and considered one of the cheapest machines to work. The plan of yoking cattle at the back of the machine, described by Roman writers, has its counterpart in some of the modern reaping machines, made to be propelled by two horses harnessed to a pole at the back. It was by a toothed edge. like that of the early English sickle, that the grain was "headed."

Some years ago, in Egypt, were discovered curiously curved prehistoric sickles, having toothed-flint blades set in wood. The words sickle and scythe (originally spelt "sith" as by Milton, the C. having been inserted by a mistake), and "saw" and "sedge" have a kindred origin, and convey the idea of a sharp-edged and generally saw-like blade.

Other tilling and reaping machines also show how simple and ancient ideas survive under a modern and sometimes complete disguise. In one of the early reaping machines, invented by Bell, the cutting was done by a row of giant scissors or double-edged shears, which were soon replaced by "teeth." A hay "tedder" or hay-tossing machine also was invented, in which six pitchforks working simultaneously, threw the hay with a kicking motion which imitated the action of the wrist when a pitchfork is used by hand. Meikle's modern steam-thresher is really modeled upon the flail, having a number of beaters, which revolve by machinery within a hollow drum and beat out the grain as a flail does.

The earlier form of threshing machine, which Meikle's improvement superseded, was invented by Kinloch in 1784, and was based upon the method of rubbing the ears against the inside of the drum, a process which often destroyed the grain. The fundamental idea of the ancient mill, even into the early part of the Nineteenth Century, was a fixed lower or nether millstone upon which an upper one revolved, the power required to turn the latter being first supplied by hand, later by cattle, wind or water; the grain was thus broken up into meal of various sizes and sifted into "grades."

The modern machine mill was invented in Hungary and first established in England by Bilston in 1879. In this, metal rollers are substituted for stone, which enables each quality or grade to be produced by a separate process. In the older or German form of windmill the whole building was very small and revolved on a post below. These "post mills" can be still seen in East Anglia; they can be traced back to the Fourteenth Century and probably much earlier. The Dutch form, with movable top and dome and wings attached, was invented in 1550. At first both were turned by a long pole outside, the "tail wheel" being substituted in the Nineteenth Century. The Dutch Fifteenth Century flood-mills at first were immovable, and were only worked when the wind was in one quarter. Later they were placed in water on floats which could be turned round to catch every wind.

Wind-mills and water-mills are extremely old. In Great Britain the simplest form is represented by those of Northern Scotland called "Norse" mills, and those of ancient Ireland called Danish. The Norse mills are not due to Scandinavian influence, but are simply mills of a very antique local character; they were an improvement as they substituted water for the hand power of the still more antique hand-mill or "quern." Their shaft is upright and the wheel horizontal as in the hand-mill.

The Danish mill owed its name to a popular error. It was the oldest form of water-mill, described as a "gig," and its wheel was fixed at the foot, so that it ran horizontally in the water, the millstone, which was fixed at the top of the same shaft, turning round with the wheel.

[The first of the series of articles on agricultural implements appeared in The Christian Science Monitor yesterday.]

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Professor Thomas Sewell Adams of Yale University is to be the academic, economist representative on the advisory board of excess profits advisers, which is to act as a board of appeals for the United States Internal Revenue Bureau on all issues arising from interpretation of the excess profits section of the new War Tax Law. Professor Adams has had a more than ordinary career as an expert in affairs of this kind, and comes to the work with a proven capacity for first-class civic service. He is a Baltimore native, educated at Johns Hopkins University, who, after work in the United States Census Bureau and on the staff of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in 1901 became an assistant professor of political economy in the University of Wisconsin. Seven years later he was made full professor and remained as such until he was called to Cornell University in 1915. In 1916 he was called to Yale University. While in Wisconsin he adjusted himself whole-heartedly to the conception of civic service which the people of that State have insisted that its state university must hold and make effective. For four years he was a member of the state tax commission, and during his stay at Madison he also served in Washington as an adviser for the Department of Commerce and Labor. He is now secretary of the National Tax Association, and is generally recognized as one of the best informed men in the country on the theory and technique of taxation. Obviously such a man in such a post as he now will have can be of the utmost service in establishing rules and regulations for a difficult piece of administrative work.

Vernon Howe Bailey has been given by the Navy Department of the United States unusual opportunities to enter, study, and depict the vast works of construction that are now under way in the nationally controlled or operated shipyards. He has been coming rapidly to the front of late years as a fine delineator in black and white of the architecture and historic structures of a past era in America, and as a deft draughtsman picturing the contemporary life of city streets, picturesque towns and rural beauties of America and Europe. The work that Joseph Pennel was given a chance to do at Panama and that he has since duplicated by his studies of the workings of the great industrial establishments of his time, disclosed his ability to adjust himself quickly to the rare opportunity afforded him by governmental recognition. Mr. Bailey doubtless will do the same. He is a native of Camden, N. J., and got his education in Philadelphia at some of its best schools of art. Then he passed to London and Paris, and returning home in the early nineties went to work as a black and white artist for the Philadelphia Times and later for the Boston Herald. Going to London to see and depict the coronation of King Edward VII, he got in touch with the editors of some of the best of the London illustrated journals, and at once established friendly relations as a contributor of drawings. His work is now bought steadily by the best American museums and private buyers, as being difficult to surpass of its kind, and as preserving in a most artistic way a pictorial record of national life.

Harry Brittain, who has been the moving spirit in the foundation of the club for American officers, for which Lord Leconfield has given his house in Chesterfield Gardens, London, is the chairman and one of the founers of the Pilgrims' Club, the chief Anglo-American society in England. He is a man of striking characteristics, great energy and tact, and has a wide knowledge of the Empire and also of the press. At the time of the formation of the new Government, Mr. Lloyd George appointed him director of intelligence of the National Service Department. Mr. Brittain was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1897. It was in 1902 that he and Lord Roberts, together with several Americans, founded the Pilgrims' Club. He was associated with Sir Arthur Pearson in the foundation of the Tariff Reform League, and later served on Lord Roberts' campaign committee in connection with national service. In 1902 he joined the staff of the Standard and was director of the Sphere and the Tatler from 1906 to 1908. The first Imperial Press Conference, which was held in 1909, was originated and organized by him, and its great success called forth many high tributes as to his remarkable gifts. He has a wide knowledge of the Empire, and is a member of the council of the Royal Colonial Institute, chairman of the overseas committee, and a member of the central committee of the Overseas Club. At the beginning of the war he was chosen by the Canadians and Australians, in London, to serve as a member of their war contingent committees. Recently he made a nine-months' tour in the United States, which is already beginning to bear fruit in the formation of the American Officers Club.

William J. Flynn of the United States Secret Service, whose activity in exposing the devices of Irish and German foes of the United States, resident within its borders, is giving him publicity, was tested by a long period of service for the nation before it became a belligerent power. He comes of Irish emigrant stock, was educated in the public schools of New York City, and had his first experience in dealing with offenders as an officer on the New York police force. In 1897 he shifted to the national secret service, and in 1912 was made chief of the same on the basis of his record while a subordinate. In 1910 he temporarily left the service to return to New York and aid in reorganizing the detective bureau of the police department. Since the opening of the war in 1914 the duties devolving upon the national secret service have been increased much both in number and gravity. It seems to be the opinion abroad as well as at home that the quality of ability shown by the department in its difficult tasks has been exceptionally high, and that it has resulted in giving to the world evidence of profound importance respecting conditions of espionage and deceit such as nations never have had to face hitherto.

OPENING OF THE LEGAL YEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Among the various ceremonies connected with the opening of the legal year in England a state attendance at the service held on the occasion in Westminster Abbey is customary on the part of the great legal functionaries, as well as on that of the members of the bar. This year the Lord Chief Justice was unable to be present, owing to his absence on a mission to the United States, but the service was attended by the Lord Chancellor, all the Lords Justices of Appeal and the greater number of the judges of the Chancery and Kings Bench divisions, including the two two new judges who have recently been appointed, Mr. Justice Salter and Mr. Justice Roche. The King's counsel were present in some force, but the number of the members of the junior bar was not large, owing to the fact that so many of them are serving their country in another capacity. The customary procession of the judges took place at the Law Courts afterward.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Letters From Home

WASHINGTON HERALD—There is one insatiable, constant demand from soldiers in trench and training camp—the demand for letters and more letters from home. It is not soldierly to talk of loneliness—so there is never a word of that in the letters from camp—but the longing is expressed in the plea—over and over—"write often—letters are best of all." Mothers and sisters and friends of soldiers can perform as great a service for them with the pen as with the knitting needle. Sweaters and socks at best mean but physical comfort—while letters strengthen the heart. If our soldiers are to fight their best we must keep them secure in their faith in our appreciation of their sacrifice, and aware of the beauty and worth of the homes for whose freedom and happiness they go to battle. Letters to soldiers should be pictures of home, and letter writers should spare no effort to make them cheerful and inspiring. The veriest commonplaces of family life are dear to these exiled lads—the news that mother is making pickles, that father was on the soliciting committee for the Liberty Loan—that sister is secretary of her high-school debating club. And don't forget the clippings from the home paper—and the snapshot of mother feeding the hens!

Dyestuffs

BOSTON ADVERTISER—What about American dyestuffs? Many of the dyestuffs we are getting now are undoubtedly unsatisfactory. And the reasons are numerous, not to say interesting. One fundamental reason for the poor quality is our carelessness in being caught woefully unprepared. Every manufacturer of dyestuffs now wants results with little or no preparation. Instead of some time ago preparing by establishing research departments and giving one or two capable chemists carte blanche in the field, the manufacturers have been doing about like this: The president of a concern hears of a bright young chemist in a certain school or college who has announced a dye, wires him that the company has a problem which it thinks he can solve, regarding an ingredient that must be found to complete, successfully, a new dye it is going to rush out, and tells him he will get $5000 if he shall solve the problem within three months! In one case, that we know of, a young man did experience such an offer, and weather it with a handsome bonus, but in the majority of cases the experimenters fall down and nobody wonders. This kind of proposition goes hand in hand with the methods some manufacturers are using to market their doubtful products. What a lesson they could learn from the manufacturers of the old world, where the most prominent chemists are given yearly salaries together with all the skilled help they need, material in abundance and bonuses for research work, much of which is unproductive of results. If the manufacturers who are offering their enormous bonuses for quick results would emulate foreign concerns, keep college or school chemists in their employ experimenting, the future would be brighter.

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346-348 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.
Men's Corduroy Trousers
Just the thing for tramping or working—they'll see you through and more. Reinforced back seams—sewed throughout with heavy twisted thread—some with ½-inch welt, side seams, cuffs or plain bottoms. Belt straps and side buckles. In golden and seal brown full rib corduroy. Sizes 30 to 50 waist.
$3, $3.50, $4, $5 and $6

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCKS DO NOT HOLD THEIR GAINS

Occasional Rallies Usually Followed by Renewed Selling and Lower Prices—Liberty Bonds Again Weak Feature

Stock prices in the early transactions of the New York market today reflected a rather mixed sentiment among the trading element on the exchange. The market was not very broad, being somewhat restricted by the added ruling of the exchange governors that all names in connection with transactions must be reported.

The tone of the list was good, and some fair advances were made. Other issues recovered from first lower prices. Canadian Pacific was strong, and Baldwin, Bethlehem Steel "B," General Motors, Mercantile Marine preferred, Reading, Mexican Petroleum and Steel common were higher, most of them substantially so.

Prices held up fairly well late in the first half hour, although not at the best.

Before the session had advanced far a heavy tone developed. On rather quiet trading prices receded a point or so. The Liberty Loan issues declined to new low prices. Utah Copper sold off more than 3 points from Wednesday's closing of 75⅝. Reading, after opening unchanged at 67, improved to 68⅛, and then dropped to 66½ before midday. Union Pacific opened off ⅝ at 111¾ and after improving to 112⅝, declined nearly a point. Marine preferred opened off ¼ at 89¾ and advanced almost 2 points during the first half of the session. American Can, after opening up ⅛ at 32¾, went to 33 and declined to 31½. Anaconda, which closed Wednesday at 55, opened at 55⅜ and then dropped to 54. St. Paul opened off ¼ at 36¼, advanced to 36⅝ and declined a point.

Price changes in the early afternoon trading were without significance. The tone was slightly improved before the beginning of the last hour. Liberty bonds recovered from their lowest.

ROLLS CORPORATION INCREASES OUTPUT

When changes now being effected by the new interests in the Pittsburgh Rolls Corporation are complete, the company's plant will have a monthly capacity of 2,000 tons of the high grade, chilled and sand iron rolls in which it specializes. The mill is now running at the rate of 1,300 tons monthly as compared with an average for the 10 months ended October 31, last, of 1,102 and an average for 1916 of 1,048 tons. In 1912 production averaged only 635 tons a month.

The corporation has recently enlarged its export business and is now working on orders for Italy, Japan and Australia, some of which will be delivered late this year and some early in 1918.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The strong situation prevailing in rosins appears to be the principal feature of the naval stores market. Turpentine is being offered on the basis of 51@51½ cents a gallon, says the New York Commercial.

Rosins—While the spot levels of prices are unchanged, the situation in the South rules firm. The local trade is maintaining quotations for standard grades at $6.85, with fair demand noted from the soap and paint trade.

These quotations are for graded rosins, per barrel, ex yard New York: Grades B C $6.85@6.90, D $6.85@6.90, E $7, F $7.05, G $7.15, H $7.20, I $7.25, K $7.50, M $7.75, N $8.30, WG $8.60, WW $8.75.

Tar and Pitch—Kiln burnt is firm on small holdings. Kiln-dried grades are offered at $14.50@15 per barrel, and retort, which is very scarce, is named at $15.50@16. Finest grades of pine pitch are quoted at $4.75@5 per barrel, while other grades of pine pitch are offered at $4.25@4.50 per barrel.

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Naval stores prices: Spirits of turpentine firm, 46c. Rosin firm. WW $7.70, WG $7.55, N $7.45, M $6.70, K $6.45, I H $6.15, G F E D B $6.10.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair with little change in temperature tonight and Friday; moderate southwest to west winds.

For Southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; slightly warmer in the interior.

For Northern New England: Generally cloudy tonight and Friday; warmer tonight in interior.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. .... 41 | 10 a. m. 47
12 noon 54

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.

Albany	30	New Orleans	44
Buffalo	34	New York	44
Chicago	36	Philadelphia	46
Cincinnati	36	Pittsburgh	38
Denver	40	Portland, Me.	44
Des Moines	34	Portland, Ore.	48
Jacksonville	48	San Francisco	52
Kansas City	32	St. Louis	38
Nantucket	42	Washington	44

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises ...... 6:35 | High water,
Sun sets ...... 4:23 | 11:23 a.m., 11:55 p.m.
Length of day.. 9:48 | Moon sets. 4:48 p.m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 4:53 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions of the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	3	3	3	3
Allis-Chal	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
AmAgChem	75	75	75	75
AB'kNotepf	42	42	42	42
Am B Sugar	70	70½	79	70½
Am Can	32¾	33	31½	32⅝
Am Car Fy	61⅜	61⅜	60½	60⅞
Am Cot Oil	25¾	25¾	24½	24½
Am H & L	12½	12½	12⅛	12⅛
Am H & L pf	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
AmIceSec	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Am Int Corp	50¾	55⅞	50¼	54
Am Linseed	24	24¾	24	24¾
AmLins'dpf	65½	66¼	65½	66¼
Am Loco	49	49	48½	48½
Am Smelt'g	71	72	70¼	71⅜
Am Smelt pf	100	100	100	100
Am Steel Fy	53¼	53¼	53	53
Am Sugar	91½	91½	91½	91½
AmTel&Tel	107	107¼	106⅝	107¼
Am Woolen	39½	40	39½	40
Am Wool pf	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
Am Writ pf	17	17	17	17
Am Zinc pf	42	42	42	42
Anaconda	55⅜	55¾	54	54¾
Asso Oil	53½	53½	53½	53½
Atchison	84	84⅛	84	84⅛
At Coast Li	95¼	95¼	95¼	95
AtGulfctf	95½	97	95	96
Bald Loco	53	54	53	53½
Balt & Ohio	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
Barrett Co	88	88½	88	88
Barrett Co. pf	99½	99½	99½	99½
Batopilas	1	1	1	1
BethSteel..B.	77	78	76¼	77¼
BethSteelpf rct	97¼	97⅜	97	97⅜
BethSteelpf	85	85	85	85
BFGoodrich	33¼	33¼	32½	33
Brook R T	41	42½	40⅞	42½
Bruns Term	5	5	5	5
B R & Pitts	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
BurnsBros	102½	103¾	102½	103¾
Butte & Sup	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Cal Pac Cor	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
Cal Petrol	11	11	11	11
CalPetrolpf	31	31	31	31
CanPacific	133	133¼	131¼	132¼
Ct Leather	61⅛	61½	60⅛	60⅞
CLeatherpf	98	98	98	98
Cer de Pas	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
Ches & Ohio	46½	46½	46½	46½
Chan Motor	60	60	60	60
CM&StPaul	36¼	37½	35¾	37
CM&StP pf	74½	74½	74½	74½
ChiRI&Pacets	17¾	18⅝	17¾	18⅝
ChiRI6pfwi	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
ChiRI7pfwi	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
C&GWestpf	20	20	20	20
Chi&NW	94½	94½	94½	94½
Chile Cop	13⅜	13½	13	13½
ChinoCop	38¼	38⅜	37¾	38¼
CluPeabody	47	47	45	45
Cl Peab'y pf	100	100	100	100
Col Fuel	31¾	31¾	31½	31¾
ComTab&R	32	32	32	32
Con Can	81	81	81	81
Con Gas	80⅜	80⅜	80¼	80¼
CornProd	25½	25½	24⅝	25⅛
CornProdpf	89¾	89¾	89½	89½
Cruc Steel	52½	53	51⅞	52¾
Cuban CSug	26⅛	26½	26	26½
Cuban CS pf	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
Del & Huds	97	97	97	97
Domes Min	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
D S S & A	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
D S S & A pf	5½	5½	5½	5½
Elkhorn	20	20	20	20
Erie	14⅛	14¼	14	14⅛
Erie 2d pf	16½	16½	16½	16½
Gas W & W	31	32	31	32
GenElectric	124½	124½	123½	124½
Gen Motors N.	81⅞	83⅞	81⅞	83
G Motors pf N.	73	73	73	73
Gt NorOre	25	25	24	24
Gt Nor pf	91	91	90⅞	90⅞
Gulf States	80	80	90	80
Harv Cor	52½	52½	50¾	50¾
Harv Cor pf	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
Harv of NJ	104⅛	104¼	100¾	102
Inspiration	40¾	41¼	40¼	40½
Int Con Cor	6½	6½	6½	6½
Int C Cor pf	42	43	42	43
Int Mer Mar	24¼	25½	24	24¾
I Mer Mar pf	89¾	93½	89¾	91¼
*In Nickel Ct	25½	25½	25	25½
In Nick Ct pf	92	92	92	92
In Paper pf sta	53½	53½	53½	53½
Kan City So	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
Kayser	105	105	105	105
Kelley Tires	38	38	38	38
Kenne Cop	30½	30¾	29⅞	30⅜
Lack Steel	71	73	71	73
LeeR&TCt	11¼	11¼	11	11
Lehigh Val	52	52	51	51
Louis & N	113	113½	113	113½
Mackay Cos	80½	70½	70⅛	70⅛
Mackay pf	58	58	58	58
Maxwell1pf	52	52	52	52
Mex Petrol	74	74¾	74	74½
Mex Pet pf	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
Miami	26½	27	26½	27
Midvale St	42⅜	42⅛	41¾	41¾
MSP&SSM	80	80	78⅛	78⅛
Mo Pacific ct	21¼	21⅜	21	21⅜
Mo Pacific pf ct	39¼	39¼	38	38
*Nat Acme	26	26	26	26
Nat Biscuit	81	81	80⅛	80¼
Nat Bis pf	109	109	109	109
Nat C & C	21¼	21¼	20⅞	21
Nat Enamel	34⅞	35	34⅞	35
Nat Lead	42½	42½	42	42½
NRRM 2d pf	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Nevada Con	16½	16½	16	16⅛
NY A Brake	104	104	104	104
NY Central	67½	67½	67	67¼
NY Dock	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
NYNH&H	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜	25⅝
N&W	100½	100½	100½	100½
N&W pf	77⅞	78	77⅞	77⅞
North Pac	85¼	85¼	85¾	85¾
North Am	45⅜	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
N S Steel	70	70	70	70
*O Cities Gas	33¼	34	33¼	34
Ont Silver	4	4	4	4
OwensBotM	80	80	80	80
Pacific Mail	24½	24½	24½	24½
Penna	47¾	47¾	47½	47¾
Pere Marq ctf	14	14	14	14
Peoples Gas	40	40	40	40
Pere Mar pf ctf	50	50	45	50
Phila Co	26	26	26	26
Pitts Coal	40	40	40	40
P & W Va	21¼	21¾	21⅛	21⅜
P & W Va pf	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
Pressed St	51½	51½	51½	51½
Pullman	129	129	129	129
Quicksilver	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
Ray Con	21¼	21½	21¼	21½
Reading	67	68⅛	66½	67¼
Repub I & S	68½	70	68½	69¾
Ry Steel Sp	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
Ry Steel pf	96½	96½	96½	96½
Saxon Motor	5	5	5	5
Shat Ari	19	19	19	19
Sinclair Oil	29¼	29¼	29⅛	29¼
So Pacific	81¼	81½	80¾	81¼
So P R S	148	148	148	148
So Ry	24	24⅛	23½	24⅛
So Ry pf	56	56	56	56
StL&SF	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛
Studebaker	38⅜	38⅜	37½	37¾
Tenn Cop	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
Texas Co	132½	133½	132½	133
Texas Pac	13	13	13	13
T&W Steel	37	37	37	37
Underwood	90	90	90	90
Undwood pf	114	114	114	114
Union Pac	111¾	113¼	111⅝	113¼
Un Alloy Steel	37	37	37	37
UnitedFruit	111	114	111	114
UnRysSF	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
UnRysSFpf	13½	13½	13⅜	13½
U S Rubber	48¾	48¾	48½	48¾
U S Rub pf	95	95	95	95
U S S & R	42½	42½	42½	42½
U S Steel	90⅛	91⅜	89⅞	91⅛
U S Steel pf	108	108	107¾	108
UtahCopper	74½	75¼	72⅛	74
V-C Chem	28	28⅞	28	28⅞
Wabash	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
Wabash pf A	39¾	39¾	39¼	39½
Wabash pf B	20	20¼	20	20¼
W Maryland	12¾	13	12¾	13
West Union	81½	82	81⅛	82
Westinghse	37¼	37⅜	36¼	37
W&L E	9	9½	9	9½
White Motor	35	35	35	35
Willys-Over	17¼	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝
W-O pf	69½	69½	69¼	69¼
Wilson Co	45	45¼	44½	44½
Wilson Co pf	96	96	96	96
Woolworth	110½	110½	110½	110½
Wlworth pf	116½	116½	116	116

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON CURB

Stocks	High	Low	Last
American Oil	22c	19c	19c
Bay State Gas	8c	8c	8c
Bingham Coalition	9⅜	9	9⅜
Bohemia	95c	90c	95c
Boston Montana	52c	49c	52c
Calumet Jerome	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Champion	5c	5c	5c
Chief	2	2	2
Colonial Mines	15c	15c	15c
Con Arizona	1⅞	1 1/16	1 1/16
Crystal Copper	60c	54c	60c
Doughty	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
Denbigh	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Earle Eagle	14c	14c	14c
Eastern S S	10¼	10¼	10¼
Gadsden	2	1 15/16	1 15/16
Gila	17½	17	17¼
Gold Cup	60c	60c	60c
Homa Oil	95c	90c	92c
Int Mtn	1 1/16	1¼	1¼
Iron Cap	13¾	13¾	13¾
Majestic	28c	28c	28c
Mexican Metals	29c	26c	28c
Midas	13c	12c	13c
Mojave Tungsten	26c	26c	26c
New Cornelia	15	14	14
Nev Douglas	1¼	1¼	1¼
New Era	78c	75c	78c
Nixon	76c	73c	74c
Onondaga	20c	20c	20c
Palisade	30c	29c	30c
Peerless Motor	11	1	11
Pioneer	77c	75c	75c
Porcupine Premier	8c	8c	8c
Ranier	47c	40c	43c
Troy Arizona	14c	14c	14c
Tuxpam	13c	13c	13c
Victoria	1¾	1 11/16	1 11/16
Zinc	28c	28c	28c

RAILWAY POINTS

The New England delegates to the New Orleans (La.) National Prison Conference will occupy two reserved Pullman sleepers attached to the Boston & Albany's Cleveland special from South Station at 4:45 o'clock this afternoon.

The Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine, New Haven and Union Freight roads handled 190 cars of interchange freight through South Station transfer yard during the night.

William Scribner, chief crew dispatcher of the Old Colony division, New Haven, at Taunton, Mass., is a South Station business visitor.

COTTON MARKET

Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.

New York	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Dec	28.30	28.48	28.20	28.42
Jan	27.50	27.80	27.50	27.68
March	27.25	27.56	27.22	27.47
May	27.05	27.42	27.05	27.33
July	26.79	27.21	26.79	27.08

Spots 29.95, up 25 points.

LIVERPOOL, England — Spots opened quiet; prices steady. Sales 48,000 bales; receipts 39,000 bales, of which 37,700 bales were American. Good middlings 22.58d.; middlings 22.05d.

Prices for futures, old contracts: Open—Nov.Dec. 20.20, Jan.-Feb. 19.95, March-April 19.77, May-June 19.61.

At 12.45 p. m., fair American middlings 23.26d.; good middlings 22.58d.; middlings 22.05d.; low middlings 21.53d.; good ordinary 20.53d.; ordinary 20d.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, England—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:45 p. m.

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Adventure	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Alaska	3 1/16	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞
Am Tel	107¼	107½	106¾	107
Am Woolen pf	89	89	89	89
At Glf & W I	95	97	95	97
Bos Elevated	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Bost & Albany	131	131	131	131
Calumet	440	440	440	440
Centennial	13½	13½	13½	13½
Copper Range	45¼	45¼	45	45
Davis Daly	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3
East Butte	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Edison	145	145	145	145
Isle Royale	24	24	24	24
Island Creek	53	53	53	53
Mass Gas	77½	77½	77½	77½
do pf	12	12	12	12
Mohawk	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
New Haven	25	25½	25	25½
North Lake	50c	50c	50c	50c
Nov Scotia Stl	70	70	70	70
Pond Cr Coal	17	17	17	17
Quincy	63	63½	63	63½
Sup & Boston	3	3	3	3
St. Mary's	51	51	51	51
Swift & Co.	121	121	119½	120⅞
Torrington	45	45	45	45
Tuolumne	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
Utah Apex	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
U S R S & M.	42¼	42½	42¼	42½
do pf	44½	44½	44½	44½
United Shoe	40	40	40	40
do pf	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
United Fruit	112	112	111¾	112
Ventura	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Wolverine	33	33	33	33
West End St R	35	35	34½	35

CHICAGO BOARD

Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Corn—				
Dec	1.19¼	1.19⅞	1.18¾	1.19¾b
Jan	1.16¼	1.17⅜	1.15½	1.16½
May	1.15½	1.15¾	1.14¼	1.15⅛
Oats—				
Dec	.63½	.64½	.63⅜	.64⅜b
May	.63⅞	.64⅝	.63⅝	.64½
Pork—				
Jan	...	45.75	45.40	45.60
Lard—				
Nov	...	24.92	24.87	24.95
Dec	...	....	....	26.25
Jan	24.55	24.75	24.52	24.65

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Corn—The market was irregular, but the early declines did not extend far, as liuidation was not heavy and the technical position of the list was still regarded as uite firm by many authorities. There was no pressure in the cash corn market. Low grades are still selling at a large discount, while the good grades are well taken at higher than $2 a bushel. Private reports from Washington indicated that Governmental officials may recommend a price of $16 per hundred pounds for hogs, instead of $15.50 as was recently agreed upon.

Sentiment is still mixed and the feeling in most quarters is that the extent of the absorption of the new corn as it arrives will have much to do with shaping values for the present. Weather conditions are favorable as a rule, and it is thought that there will soon be reports of better crop quality than recently counted on.

Oats—Prices led the upturn for a time, with shorts again run in. There was moderate buying for cash houses, partly against export business. Country offerings were small, and there has not been as much pressure to sell at the higher levels as was predicted. An official French crop that gave the oats crop in France at 260,000,000 bushels compared with 290,000,000 last year and a normal of 380,000,000 bushels.

HOG PRICE LOWER

CHICAGO, Ill.—Hogs were slow and 10 cents lower than Wednesday's average. Top price $17.60 with the bulk $17.20 to $17.55. Cattle steady with beeves $6.85 to $16.25. Sheep were steady and lambs were 10 to 15c higher than Wednesday.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1917	1916
Exchanges	$63,524,494	$57,827,149
Balances	16,412,186	7,965,693

Local Subtreasury credit balance today, $98,020.

BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE

LONDON, England—According to a report issued last Friday by the British Board of Trade the imports of the United Kingdom in October increased £13,100,127 and exports increased £6,041,752 as compared with similar month last year.

CONTRACT FOR SHIPS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A contract for 10 vessels of 9400 tons each has been placed by the Emergency Fleet Corporation with the Federal Shipbuilding Corporation, the concern affiliated with the United States Steel Corporation.

CUBAN SUGAR CROP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The 1916-1917 Cuban sugar crop has been placed at 3,019,936 long tons by the Cuban representative of Federal Sugar Refining Company. This compares with 3,006,624 tons for 1915-1916 season.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 85⅝ off ⅛c.

LONDON, England—Bar silver ⅛d. lower today at 43½d.

PETROLEUM FOUND IN CHILE

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—A dispatch from Santiago says that petroleum has been found in southern Chile near the Straits of Magellan.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Today, 3684 bbls and 5465 bxs apples, 568 bbls cranberries, 3431 bxs oranges, 306 bxs grape fruit, 392 bxs lemons, 51 bbls foreign grapes, 11,902 bskts and 4045 carriers domestic grapes, 410 bags peanuts, 26,664 bu potatoes, 2892 bbls sweet potatoes.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today, 1178 pkgs; last year 1854 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—Spring patents, $11@11.60; spring clears in sacks, $10.25@10.50; special short patents, $11.60@12.25; jobbing at $13; winter patents, $10.65@11.25; winter straights, $10.40@10.85; Kansas patents in sacks, $10.90@11.25; rye flour, $9.75@9.95; rye meal, $7.50@8.

Corn—Old No. 2 yellow, $2.45; for shipment; new k. d. No. 3 yellow $2.17½@2.18; new k. d. No. 4 yellow, $2.15½@2.16; new k. d. yellow, $2.13½@2.14.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white, 75c; No. 2 clipped white, 74c; No. 3 clipped white, 73c; ship fancy 40 lbs 74½@75c; new fancy 38 lbs, 74@74½c; regular 38 lbs, 73½@74c; new regular 26 lbs, 73@73½c.

Millfeed—Spring bran, $35.50@39; winter bran, $39@39.50; middlings, $42.50@48; mixed feed, $44@47; red dog, $62; cotton seed meal, $54@57; oat hulls, $24; linseed meal, $54; gluten feed, $54; hominy feed, $64; stock feed, $55.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal—Granulated cornmeal, $11; bolted, $10.95; bag meal, $4.35@4.40; cracked corn, $4.40@4.45; oatmeal, rolled, $9.25; cut and ground, $10.63.

Hay—Choice, $27@28; No. 1 grade, $25@26; No. 2 grade $22@24; No. 3 grade, $18@20; stock hay, $15@18.

Straw—Rye, $16@17; oat, $11@12.

Beans—(Per 100 pounds)—New York and Michigan fancy pea beans, $15@15.42; California small white, $14.58@15; yellow eye, $14.58@15; red kidney, $14.17@14.58; Canada peas, $7.08@7.50; green peas, $10.50@11; lima beans, $15.

Potatoes—$3.25@3.50 per 2-bu bag; sweet, $2.50@2.75 bbl; in bulk at Charlestown, $1.65; Jersey, $1.25@1.60 bskt.

Onions—Connecticut Valley, $1.75@3.25 bag; California, $2.50@3; Spanish, $4.25@4.75 case.

Eggs—Fancy hennery and nearby, 70@71c; eastern extras, 64@65c; western extras, 61@62c; western prime firsts, 54@55c; western firsts, 48@50c; storage extras, 35@35½c; storage firsts, 34@34½c.

Butter—Northern creamery extras, 44½@45c; western creamery, extras, 44@44½c; western firsts, 43@43½c; renovated, 40@41½c; ladles, 37½@38c.

Fruit—Oranges, California, $2@4; grapefruit, $2.75@4.25 crt; Cassaba melons, $3@3.50 crt; grapes, pony bskt, 13@16c; cranberries, $5@10 bbl, $2.50@3.25 crt.

Chestnuts—$6@8 bu.

Apples—Baldwins, fancy, $3.50@4 bbl; ungraded, $2.50@3.50; Wolf River, $3@4; Harvey Greenings, $4@4.50; McIntosh Reds, $4.50@6.50; Snows, $3@4; odd varieties, $2.50@3.50; bu bxs, 75c@$2.50; western box apples, $2@2.75.

Sugar—American Refinery quotes granulated and fine as a basis at 8.35c a pound in 100-bbl lots and 8.45c in 20-bbl lots.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today 1399 tbs 780 bxs 69,789 lbs butter, 212 bxs cheese, 1601 cs eggs; 1916 1891 tbs 850 bxs 90,997 lbs butter, 1569 bxs cheese, 2083 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today 9690 pkgs butter, 814 bxs cheese, 6935 cs eggs; 1916 4065 pkgs butter, 5908 bxs cheese, 6505 cs eggs.

Other Markets

ST LOUIS, Nov 15, 1917—Egg mkt scarce and higher, cases returned 38½, cases included 38½.

CHICAGO, Nov 15, 1917—Butter mkt firm, extras 44@44½c, extras firsts 43½c, firsts 40@42c, seconds 38@39½c, packing stock 33@34c, receipts of butter 5551 pkgs. Egg mkt firm, firsts 44½c, ordinary firsts 40@41c, miscellaneous 39@44c, dirties 30@32c, checks 26@30c, refrigerator 32¾@33¾, egg receipts 3937 cs.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid.	Asked
Atlantic Refining	790	810
Buckeye Pipe Line	83	86
Illinois Pipe	180	185
Indiana Pipe Line	80	84
Midwest	106	108
Ohio Oil	285	290
Prairie Oil & Gas	390	400
Prairie Pipe	225	230
South Penn Oil	245	250
*Standard Oil (Cal)	210	215
Standard Oil (Ind)	585	595
Standard Oil (Ky)	325	340
Standard Oil (N J)	508	515
Standard Oil (N Y)	232	236
Union Tank Line	78	82

*Ex-dividend.

LONDON METAL PRICES

LONDON, England — Metal prices are: Spot copper £110, futures £110, electro £125. Sales spot none, futures none. Spot tin £277, off £1; futures £276, off £1 10s.; straits £277, off £1 5s. Sales spot tin 100; futures 150 tons. Spot lead £30 10s. Futures £29 10s. Spot spelter £54, futures £50.

FOREIGN ECHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand Sterling 4.75 3-16, cables 4.76⅞, 60-day bills 4.61.@½, and 90-days 4.69¼@½, Franc cables 5.74⅛, checks 5.75⅝, Lire cables 8.48, checks 8.49, Guilder cables 45, checks 44⅛, Peseta cables 23.50, checks 23.42, ruble cables 12.65, checks 12.40.

BOSTON MORRIS PLAN COMPANY

Andrew Adie has been elected president of the Boston Morris Plan Company, succeeding E. V. R. Thayer, resigned.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the high, low and last sales today:

	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5s	93⅜	93¼	93⅜
Am T&T col 4s	82	81⅛	81⅛
Am T&T 5s	93⅜	93	93
Anglo-French 5s	90	89⅞	90
Atch 4s	81	80⅞	81
B & O 3½s	86	86	86
Beth Steel 5s	81	81	81
Cent Pac 1st 4s	78¼	78¼	78¼
Cent Leather 5s	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
Chili Cop 7s	98¼	98¼	98¼
Chili Cop r pp	78	78	78
City Lyons 6s	82½	82½	82½
City Bordeaux 6s	82½	42½	82½
City Marseilles 6s	82½	82½	82½
City Paris 6s	82¼	82¼	82¼
C & O cv 4½s	70	70	70
C & O 4½s	75	75	75
C & O cv 5s	72½	72¼	72½
Con Gas cv 6s	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
Dom Can 5s '26	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
Erie cv A	39	38	38
Erie cv D	45	45	45
Erie gml	48	48	48
French Rep 5½s	94⅛	93⅝	93⅝
Int-Met 4½s	50¾	50½	50½
Japan 4½s 2d GS	75¼	75¼	75¼
Liberty 3½s wi	99.	98.40	98.98
Liberty 2d 4s	99.60	99.24	99.48
Midvale Steel 5s	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
Mo Pac gm 4s	53⅜	53¼	53¼
N Y Cent 6s	94⅛	93¼	93¼
Seaboard adj 5s	43¼	43¼	43¼
So Pac cv 5s	88⅞	88⅝	88⅞
So Pac fdg 4s	80⅝	80	80
So Ry 4s	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
SL&SF A	55⅜	55	55⅜
St Paul fdg 4½s	67	67	67
UKGtB 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
UKGtB 5s '19	94¾	94¼	94½
UKGtB 5s '21	91½	91½	91½
UKGtBI 5½s '18 N	99½	99¼	99½
UKGtBI 5½s '19 N	96½	96½	96½
U S Rubber 5s	76¼	75¾	76
U S Steel 5s	99	98⅝	98⅞
Wabash 1st 5s	93	93	93
Wabash 2d 5s	87½	87½	87½

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening Bid	Opening Asked	Closing Bid	Closing Asked
Registered 2s	96¾	97	96¾	97
Coupon	96¾	..	96¾	..
Registered 3s	99	..	99	..
Coupon	99	99¾	99	99¾
Reg'd 3s, '46	84	..	84	..
Coupon	85	..	85	..
Registered 4s	105	106	105	106
Coupon	105	106	105	106
Panama 2s, '36	97¾	..	97¾	..
Panama 2s, '38	97½	..	97½	..
Panama 3s, '61	80	..	80	..
Coupon	84	..	84	..

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	5⅞	6⅛
do ctfs	5	7
Big Ledge	1⅜	1½
Boston & Mont	51	53
Butte C & Z	5⅞	6⅛
Butte Detroit	¼	⅜
Caledonia	41	44
Calumet & Jer	1 1/16	1 1/16
Canada Cop	1 11/16	1¾
Chev Motors	53	57
Cons Arizona	1⅜	1 7/16
Con Copper	7	7½
Cosden & Co	7¼	7½
Dundee Ariz	⅝	⅞
Gila	17	17½
Glenrock	14½	15
Goldfield Cons	39	41
Green Monster	9/16	11/16
Hecla Mining	4⅛	4⅜
Howe Sound	3⅝	4
Jerome Verde	¾	13/16
Jumbo	15	17
Lake Torp Boat	3¾	4
Magma Cop	32	35½
Marlin Arms	85	90
Max Munitions	⅝	¾
McKin Dar	58	62
Met Petrol	11/16	⅞
Midwest	106	110
Midwest Refg	109	110
National Zinc	25	32
Nipissing	7½	7⅝
Peerless	8	11
Penn Ky	5¼	5⅝
Sapulpa Ref	8⅜	8½
Sequoyah Oil	11/16	13/16
Sinclair Gulf	13	16
Stewart Min	1/16	¼
Submarine Boat	12	13
Success Min	12	14
Troy Arizona	13	16
United Motors	14¾	15
United W Oil	1/16	⅜
Un Verde Ext	31	32
U S Steam	3½	3¾
Victoria	3	4
Wright Martin	7⅝	7⅝

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW YORK RAILWAYS

September—	1917	Increase
Oper revenue	$1,048,291	$403,789
Net income	50,580	191,378
From July 1—		
Oper revenue	3,285,291	455,450
Net income	219,772	131,771

CHICAGO & ALTON

September—	1917	Increase
Oper revenue	$1,837,795	$198,066
Oper income	451,530	*62,000
Bal for int	343,320	*101,289
From Jan 1—		
Oper revenue	15,259,337	2,333,506
Oper income	4,058,216	533,259
Bal for int	3,247,025	153,188

*Decrease.

STANDARD OIL OF NEW JERSEY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A. C. Bedford was elected chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. He has been president of the company. He was also chosen chief executive officer. Walter T. Teagle, formerly vice-president, was elected president. He is now president of the Imperial Oil Company.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal exchange prices: Tin, spot, 72 bid nominal. Lead, spot, 6⅜ bid, Nov.-Dec. 6⅜@¾, steady. Spelter, spot East St. Louis, Nov.-Dec. 7¾@8; first quarter, 8@8¼, steady.

PARIS BOURSE STEADY

PARIS, France—The Bourse was steady today.

LONDON MARKET HAS GOOD TONE

Diminishing German Submarine Boat Activities Help Securities Prices on Stock Echange — American Group Heavy

LONDON, England—Helped by favorable report of losses of ships for the week the undertone of securities on the Stock Exchange was hard today. Business continued quiet. The gilt-edged section hesitated. A revival of talk of probable reduction in interest rates on deposits accentuated the demand for treasury bills.

Americans were flabby, following the market at New York. Canadian and Argentine rails were a little firmer. Home lines were quiet.

Allied issues were steady. The French 5s rallied after a setback brought about by the ministerial crisis. Russians waited. Mines were irregular. Rubbers and oils were slow.

LONDON MARKET, 12:30 P. M.

		Advance
Consols money	55⅝	*⅛
British 5s	93¾	*⅛
British 4½s	99½	⅛
Atchison	84¾	1⅛
Canadian Pacific	153¾	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	48¾	1⅛
Erie	21⅞	..
do first pref	31⅞	..
Illinois Central	96¼	..
Louisville & Nashville	113¾	..
New York Central	69	1¼
Pennsylvania	48⅛	⅛
Reading	68	1
St. Paul	40⅞	..
Southern Pacific	81⅞	⅜
Union Pacific	113¼	⅝
U S Steel	92¾	..

Exchange, 4.76.

*Decline.

THIRD AVENUE'S ANNUAL MEETING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the annual meeting of the Third Avenue Railway James F. Seeley was elected a director in place of James A. Blair, resigned. The entire session was devoted to the discussion by stockholders of the request made by the company to the public service commission for permission to charge for transfers. President Maher said it would be wiser to defer further hearings on proposed charge for transfers until such time as the full public service commission would be in session. At the present time two members of the commission are on war duty. In reply to a question by a stockholder that if the management of the company was not able to maintain operations at a profit, then it would be better for stockholders to apply for municipal ownership, Mr. Maher said: "I am not in favor of municipal ownership. I say this without prejudice, as this is the last meeting of the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railway Company that I will participate in officially and the first of the year I am hoping to retire. I have been working for more than half a century and feel that time has arrived when I should step aside."

It was decided that the president of the company should appoint a committee of stockholders, one-half of stockholders and one-half of bondholders, to confer with the management as to some way to increase revenue.

Stockholders also passed a vote of thanks in appreciation to Mr. Maher for faithful services rendered the company.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL ARRIVES IN PORT

Frank B. Windeler of the Textile Alliance, Inc., of Boston has advice of the arrival at a Pacific coast port of 4736 bales, part of the 45,000 bales of Australian wool, the sale of which he is supervising on account of the British Government.

This first arrival is made up of these grades: 1100 bales superior merino combing, 1200 bales shafty topmaking merino, 800 bales clothing 64s-70s, 1600 bales combing merino, pieces and bellies, free or nearly free.

It is expected that these wools should arrive in Boston within the next three weeks, when an auction of them will be held, the date of which will be announced.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here today are:

Cramp Ship 75, Elec Stor Bat 48¼, General Asphalt com 17, Lehigh Nav 57⅛, Leh Val Tran 26½, L V Tran pfd 38, Lake Superior 10⅛, Phila Co 26¼, Phila Co pfd 31¼, Phila Elec 25, Phila Rap Tr 24⅞, Phila Tract 69, Union Tract 40½, United Gas Imp 69.

HOY-TARBELL LUMBER CO.
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FIR, OAK YELLOW PINE
RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION TIMBER AND CAR MATERIAL OUR SPECIALTY

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MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBERS NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY
12 N. BROADWAY, YONKERS, N.Y.
215 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.
777 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, N.J.

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

FOREIGN BONDS AND NOTES DROP

Recent Decline Offers Investors Opportunity to Buy at Lower Prices Than Ever Before—Yield on French Cities High

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the past week, bonds and notes generally grouped under the term "allied bonds" have offered investors an opportunity to buy into them on better terms than have ever been available before. This has been the direct result of the Italian debacle and the political conflagration in Russia, indicating on their face a probable lengthening of the war.

That there have been willing buyers of these securities at declines is indicated by recoveries from last week's low prices. A typical example is the Anglo-French 5 per cent notes which, after selling at 89½ last week, recovered to a closing price on Monday of 90¼. Or the less active American Foreign Securities 5s, which from a low price of 92¾ recovered to 94½ on Monday, an improvement of 1½ points. Such buying as that is not for purposes of support, but is buying for investment by those confident of the cause of the governments concerned, and satisfied that whatever the developements in Russia and Italy, the ultimate result is not in doubt.

With exception of the two issues maturing next year, United Kingdom 5½s, due Feb. 1, and 5s, due Sept. 1, lowest prices recorded by these notes have been those of recent days. Brought out originally at prices to yield from 5.10 per cent, in case of the Dominion of Canada 5s of 1921, to 6.75 per cent for 6 per cent notes of French cities of Bordeaux, Lyons and Marseilles, these issues have in the last week been obtainable at prices to yield from around 7 per cent to better than 15 per cent.

It was in the so-called French cities notes that investment yields ran up so high, the Bordeaux, Lyons and Marseilles group returning about 15 per cent, while Paris 6s went better than 11 per cent. Of the strictly government issues, French Republic 5½s above a 10 per cent basis showed the worst reverse. These notes were brought out last spring at 99, giving a yield of 6 per cent if held to maturity on April 1, 1919. This yield basis was the same as that of United Kingdom 5½ per cent convertible issues maturing Feb. 1, 1918, and 1919, and brought out early this year; they were selling around an 8½ per cent yield in the late decline. Last spring these three issues all sold above par in the enthusiasm resulting from entrance of the United States into the war.

Canadian issues, with exception of the two-year notes brought out in this market last fall, have remained on a higher credit basis than have those of the mother country, due largely to fact of contiguity of territory and constant intercourse between the peoples. The $100,000,000 of notes referred to above experienced poor distribution at time of their offering. Naturally, they have never had anything but a declining market, similar to that of Bordeaux, Lyons and Marseilles notes, a large proportion of which was left in hands of bankers.

It is interesting to bring together current prices for these issues and prices at which they were offered for sale by the underwriters. Declines are large, but with exception of the French cities, bonds are more or less uniform. First of the allied offerings was that of the $500,000,000 Anglo-French 5s taken by bankers at 96 less ¼, and offered to the public at 98; as a matter of fact the offering price was really 96, so that the loss from that price is not so large.

The following table of these foreign issues listed on the New York Stock Exchange gives the high and low prices for 1917, issue price and closing price on Nov. 12, with declines from issue price:

Bonds	1917 High	1917 Low	Nov 12	Dec
Am F'gn Sec 5s 1919	98½	93¾	94½	3½
Anglo-Fr'ch 5s 1920	95¾	89½	90¼	7¾
Fr'ch Rep 5½s 1919	101	93¼	94¼	4¾
U K 5s 1918	98½	95⅞	97⅜	1¼
U K 5½s 1919	98⅞	93½	94¼	5
U K 5½s 1921	98½	91⅝	92¼	6⅝
U K 5½s 1918	100⅜	98	99⅜	.15
U K new 5½s .. 1919	101½	96	97	2.07
Bordeaux 6s ... 1919	96⅞	82½	84½	13½
City of L'ns 6s . 1919	97½	82½	84½	13½
Marseilles 6s ... 1919	97	83½	84½	13½
City of Paris 6s 1921	97	83	83⅝	15⅛
Dom of Can 5s.. 1921	100⅝	93¼	94½	5.06
Dom of Can 5s.. 1926	100	90½	90⅝	6.50
Dom of Can 5s .. 1931	100¼	91½	91½	3.44

GOVERNMENT IS BIG SILVER BUYER

The United States Government has been a steady buyer of silver for its various mints and has constituted one of the mainstays of the market for this metal. Tentative arrangements were made a few weeks ago for the purchase by this Government from Mexico of 6,000,000 silver pesos, payment for which was to be made in gold, but the deal fell through because it was discovered that the Mexican authorities had no such available stock. This made it necessary for domestic minting requirement to be furnished in the open market.

Following its sensationally high average price for September—the first month in which the average was higher than $1 an ounce—silver slumped materially during October, as revealed in an average for that period of 87.332 cents an ounce.

Average prices compare (cents an ounce):

	1917	1916
October	87.332	67.855
September	100.740	68.515
August	85.467	66.083
July	79.010	62.940

QUICK WORK ON STEEL RAIL ORDER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—United States Steel Corporation, which last week received an emergency order for 5000 tons of steel rails, to be shipped to the expeditionary force in France, has already rolled and shipped the rails. Lackawanna Steel Company has taken orders for 20,000 tons of standard section rails for the Italian Government. According to reports from Washington the final award of contract for 1500 locomotives for Russia has been made.

DIVIDENDS

The Abeco Company quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent is payable Dec. 1, 1917, to stockholders of record Nov. 20, 1917.

Elkhorn Coal declared regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on preferred, payable Dec. 10 to stock of record Dec. 1.

The directors of Wamsutta Mills have declared a dividend of 2½ per cent, payable on Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1.

Gulf States Steel Company declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on common stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Cosden & Co. declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on preferred stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 17.

American Express Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Nov. 30.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the stock of the Manhattan Railway will be paid Jan. 1 on stock of record Dec. 15.

Standard Oil Company of New Jersey declared its regular quarterly dividend of $5 a share, payable Dec. 17 to stock of record Nov. 19.

Maine Central Railroad has declared its regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.25 a share, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

United States Gypsum Company declared regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on preferred stock, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 10.

Federal Mining & Smelting Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 25.

California Packing Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common and $1.75 on preferred stock, payable Dec. 1 and Dec. 15 respectively.

Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share, payable Jan. 1 to stockholders of record at close of business Dec. 15.

Crex Carpet Company has declared a dividend of 2 per cent, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 30. The dividend was declared out of net earnings for the six months ended June 30, last.

The Adams Express Company has declared a quarterly dividend of $1 a share out of accumulated surplus, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 19. This issue has been on a $6 a share per annum basis for some time.

The Cambria Steel Company has declared regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent and an extra dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 30. The extra dividend is the same as was paid three months ago.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company has declared its regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on common and 1¾ per cent on preferred stocks, also usual extra of 3 per cent on the common, all payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 20.

A semiannual dividend of $3 per share on preferred stock, and a quarterly dividend of $1 per share (at rate of 8 per cent per annum) on common stock, of Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Company have been declared, both payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 15.

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Asheville, N. C.—L. H. Pollock; U. S.
Atlanta, Ga.—R. W. Johnson and C. W. Butler of J. K. Orr Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Charles Marks of A. S. Nann & Co.; Avery.
Chicago—R. A. Reynolds and D. E. Anderson of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Lenox.
Chicago—J. F. Dunphy of Chicago Catalogue House; Thorn.
Cienfuegoes, Cuba—L. Vasques of Ruillova & Co.; Hotel Harvard.
Cincinnati—J. Joseph of J. Joseph & Co.; Essex.
Cleveland—C. K. Chisholm of Chisholm Shoe Co.; Essex.
Dallas, Tex.—G. E. Graham of Graham Brown Shoe Co.; Essex.
Detroit—Mr. Peterson and C. K. Chisholm of Chisholm Shoe Co.; Essex.
East Orange, N. J.—F. D. Hoyt; U. S.
Kansas City—J. C. Barton of McElwain Barton Shoe Co.; Tour.
New York—Max Cohn; U. S.
New York—P. J. Murphy of Perry Dame & Co.; Essex.
New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St.
Philadelphia—A. Davidson; U. S.
Philadelphia—R. J. Crombach; U. S.
San Francisco—H. Cullinane of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S.
San Francisco—H. L. Marvin of Marvin Shoe Co.; Essex.
San Francisco—J. W. Rogers of Rogers Shoe Co.; Essex.
Savannah—A. S. McDougald of A. S. McDougald Co.; U. S.
Savannah—M. Blumenthal; U. S.
Savannah—M. Foster; U. S.
Syracuse, N. Y.—W. J. Hamilton; Adams.

LEATHER BUYERS

London, England—W. C. Everitt of John Morton & Sons; 60 South St., Rm. 55.
London, England—William Box of Samuel Farrows & Co., Ltd.; Room 55, 60 South St.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

LATEST QUOTATIONS FOR REAL ESTATE TRUST STOCKS

Latest quotations for real estate trust stocks are given by Burroughs & Co. of Boston as follows:

	Mortgages outstanding	Capital stock outstanding	Par	Bid	Asked
Albany Trust	$270,000	$1,100,000	$100	..	$70
Barristers' Hall Trust	....	850,000	100	..	75
Bedford Trust	75,000	470,000	100	55	65
Berkeley Hotel Trust	450,000	1,100,000	100	..	65
Board of Trade Building Trust	....	1,670,000	100	..	100
Boston Ground Rent Trust	100,000	3,453,500	100	90	..
Boston Real Estate Trust	580,000	9,317,000	1,000	..	965
Boston Storage Warehouse Co.	150,000	1,256,000	100	95	..
Bromfield Building Trust	325,000	538,400	100	..	86
Business Real Est. Tr., bonds	4,200,000	....	various	..	93
do stock	....	3,250,000	100	..	65
Chicago Real Est. Trustees	....	2,500,000	1,000	..	1,000
City Real Est. Trustees, Chicago	180,000	722,000	1,000	..	950
Congress Street Associates	1,330,000	2,100,000	100	..	92
Copley Square Trust, bonds	2,340,000	....	1,000	..	1,000
do pfd	....	650,000	100	..	95
do com	....	2,000,000	100	20	30
Devonshire Building Trust, pfd	725,000	250,000	100	..	100
Dwelling House Associates	114,000	700,000	1,000	..	600
Essex Street Trust	....	580,000	100	..	80
Factory Buildings Trust	20,000	700,000	100	..	80
Fifty Associates	210,000	1,000 Shares	..	..	4,000
Haymarket Trust	160,000	$250,000	100	..	50
Hotel Trust (Touraine)	615,000	1,436,200	100	95	110
Huntington Chambers Trust	....	600,000	100	..	80
Kimball Building Trust	....	1,000,000	100	..	40
Lovejoy's Wharf Trust	630,000	1,800,000	100	93	102
Municipal Real Estate Trust	590,000	1,943,500	100	..	95
Old South Building Assn	....	1,414,100	100	..	55
Oliver Building Trust	900,000	1,500,000	100	85	92½
Paddock Building Trust	....	1,100,000	100	..	96
Pemberton Building Trust	....	750,000	100	..	40
Quincy Market Realty Co., bonds	1,600,000	....	1,000	970	1,010
Real Estate Associates	454,000	1,714,900	100	..	70
Somerset Hotel Trust, bonds	650,000	....	1,000	..	970
do stock	....	650,000	100	..	45
South Street Trust	....	1,000,000	100	95	..
South Terminal Trust	450,000	1,000,000	100	..	60
State Street Associates	1,363,000	1,356,800	100	..	60
State Street Exchange	2,658,000	3,500,000	100	..	50
Suffolk Real Estate Trust	350,000	1,440,000	1,000	..	700
Summer Street Trust	500,000	840,000	100	..	65
Terminal Hotel Trust pfd	140,000	359,000	100	..	75
Tremont Building Trust	1,200,000	2,555,000	100	..	95
Trimountain Trust	....	640,000	100	80	95
Western Real Estate Trust	360,000	3,200,000	100	125	135

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ALL STOCK DEALS TO BE REPORTED

NEW YORK N. Y.—Governors of Stock Exchange adopted following resolution: Resolved—That all members of the Exchange or their firms be required to deliver before 12 o'clock noon every day to the committee on clearing house in a sealed envelope addressed to the committee on business conduct a statement of amounts and names of all stocks sold and bought in on the previous day for their own account and also for the account of their customers stating their names. This being in addition to the requirements of the resolutions adopted Nov. 1.

REAL ESTATE

The David J. Collins estate, owners of the laundry property at 62 Linden Park Street, Roxbury, have conveyed the title to Peter F. McKenna. There is a large two-story brick building and two one-story buildings, one of which is frame. The land area is 18,252 square feet, and carries an assessment of $4500, the total taxed value being $25,200.

Papers have also gone to record today from Ida M. Hodson to William Joseph, purchaser of the five-story brick building at 38 Leverett Street, West End. This property is assessed for $12,500, and $4800 of it applies to the 1200 square feet of land.

DORCHESTER AND HYDE PARK

Deeds have been placed on record in the transfer of an improved property at 190 and 192 Hamilton street, Dorchester. The total assessment is $5000, and the 4000 square feet of land carries $1200. Ira A. Bush was the grantor and Patrick A. McCarren, the buyer.

The Hyde Park parcel consists of a frame dwelling and garage, with 8850 square feet of land, all assessed for $2500 including $700 on the land. John C. McCarthy and wife conveyed title to Jerry Pezzano and wife.

BUILDING NOTES OF WORCESTER

Work on the new $300,000 Y.M.C.A. Building at 766 Main Street, Worcester, is progressing. The steel frame work is up. The building is to be constructed of brick, stone and concrete, and ready for occupancy early in the spring. E. F. Miner Building Company of Worcester, are the general contractors, and L. E. Jallade of New York City is the architect.

Crompton and Knowles Loom Works of Grand Street, Worcester, are enlarging their storehouse building, the prevailing materials being reinforced concrete and brick. There will be a connecting bridge of steel with reinforced concrete roof 10 by 9 feet, also a three-story stair tower, all estimated to cost $250,000. E. J. Cross Company have the contract and Lockwood, Green & Co. of Boston, are the architects.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and the nature of the work are given in the order published:

Tower St. 11, Ward 22; Walters Bros.; frame dwelling.
Jefferson St. 38, Ward 24; Dennis J. Coveney; alter garage.
Hyde Park Ave. 1066, Ward 24; Julius Stuck; alter store and dwelling.
Cottage St. 153, Ward 2; Antonio Casso; alter store and dwelling.
Maverick St. 231, Ward 2; Joseph Sabia; alter store and dwelling.

KANSAS CITY RAILWAYS CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Income account of the Kansas City Railways Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, compares:

	1917	1916
Gross	$7,408,019	$7,056,504
Total expenses	4,995,084	4,677,754
Total net	2,449,415	2,292,999
Surplus after charges	530,741	596,762

SHIPMENTS OF IRON ARE NEARLY NORMAL

DULUTH, Minn.—With a continuance of favorable weather, it is believed by authorities in the trade that iron ore shipments for the 1917 season will not fall short of last year's record of 64,734,198 tons by more than 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 tons. A month ago the shortage was placed as high as 6,500,000 tons in some quarters.

Shipments from all the docks during October aggregated 8,193,892 tons, as compared with 9,116,196 tons during the corresponding month last year. Shipments for the present season up to Oct. 31 aggregated 54,253,598 tons, a decrease of 3,679,248 tons, as compared with the similar period last year. Ore shipments during November last year were 5,715,452 tons. With the setting in of warmer weather since beginning of the month, ore on the docks has thawed out and shipments are being rushed to Lake ports from the mines.

UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

MILL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Amoskeag	63	65
do pfd	81	85
Arlington Mills	107	109
Bates	..	270
Boott Mills	75	..
Border City	95	99
Brookside Mills	147½	..
Charlton Mills	122½	125
Columbia Mfg. Co.	105	..
Dartmouth Mfg Co.	213	218
Dwight	1050	1100
Everett	118	..
Farr Alpaca	168	..
Flint Mills	..	160
Hamilton Mfg Co.	..	95
Hamilton Woolen	..	95
King Philip Mills	..	160
Lancaster Mills	..	80
Lanett Cotton Mills	150	..
Lawrence Mfg Co.	..	120
Lincoln	95	..
Lyman Mills	125	130
Manomet Mills	124	126½
Mass Cotton Mills	122	125
Mass Mills in Ga.	..	95
Merrimack	55	..
Nashawena	102	104
Nashua Mfg Co.	800	..
Naumkeag	..	190
Nonquitt	115	118½
Pacific	125	130
Pepperell	..	195
Sagamore Mfg Co.	240	..
Salmon Falls	65	..
Sharp Mfg	..	85
do pfd	..	107½
Tremont & Suffolk	135	..
Union Cotton Mfg Co.	..	242½
Wamsutta Mills	105	..
West Point Mfg Co.	170	..

MISCELLANEOUS

American Glue	170	..
American Mfg	..	145
do pfd	86	89
Chapman Valve pfd.	100	102
Draper Corpn	116	119
Greenfield Tap & Dye	..	125
Heywood Bros & Wakefield	..	150
do pfd	95	99
Ludlow Mfg Associates	..	125
Plymouth Cordage	..	187½
Saco-Lowell Shops	140	..
do pfd	..	99

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

These changes are shown in the Bank of England weekly statement:

		Decrease
Total reserve	£31,696,000	£555,000
Circulation	42,358,000	32,000
Bullion	55,605,000	586,000
Other secs	90,102,000	1,053,000
Other deps	120,511,000	526,000
Public deps	42,224,000	1,274,000
Govt secs	58,721,000	162,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 19.50 per cent compared with 19.60 per cent last week and compares with a decline from 23.20 to 22.50 per cent in the corresponding week last year.

Clearings through the London banks for the week were £378,990,000 compared with £466,730,000 last week and £322,320,000 in the corresponding week last year.

MEXICO'S INTERNAL REVENUE

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—Mexico's internal revenue for October established a new record. It amounted to 7,000,000 pesos. During the first six months of this year 3,000,000 tons of petroleum valued at 20,000,000 pesos were exported from Mexico.

LOUISIANA HAS SOME SHORT CROPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Mississippi has nearly doubled her corn crop, and increased her cotton production nearly 900 per cent, but Louisiana's rice, corn and sugar crops have fallen far short, according to Government estimates, of last year's production. The rice crop is nearly 5,000,000 bushels short of the 1916 output; the corn crop lacks 2,000,000 bushels of last year's standard, and the sugar output will be only 67 per cent of normal. In cotton and oats alone did Louisiana advance over 1916, and in these only by small margins.

SHIPPING NEWS

One of the quickest trips for a steam fishing vessel on record was established with the arrival at the South Boston fish mart of the new otter trawler Seal. The vessel had more than 133,000 pounds of fresh groundfish, and sailed at 9 a. m. Friday, returning at 9 p. m. Wednesday. Capt. Lemuel Spinney, who commands, said the vessel went to Western Bank, a distance of about 450 miles from Boston, and fished three or four days. The receipts of the trip, weighed out today, totaled 38,000 pounds haddock, 73,000 cod, 4000 pollock, 18,000 scrod, and 100 soles.

High prices prevailed at the fish pier today. Several vessels arrived, including two steam trawlers, the Surge and Seal. The Surge came in too late to sell at the early auction. Arrivals: Schooners Elizabeth W. Nunan 22,300 pounds, James & Esther 24,000, Elva L. Spurling 14,000, Mary De Costa 6200, Russell 9500, Flavilla 13,700, Progress 12,600, Leonora Silveira 10,500, Gertrude De Costa 20,500, Valerie 10,300, and Ruth 13,800. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock $9@11, steak cod $12@14.50, market cod $7@9, pollock $6@6.75, large hake $8@8.25, small hake $6@6.25, and cusk $6.

The new steam trawler Spray, on the way here from the Great Lakes, is expected early next week, according to officials of the Bay State Fishing Company, who own the vessel. The Spray was built at Manitowoc, Wis., and came through the Welland Canal and St. Lawrence River. Capt. J. T. Kelly commanded the vessel as far as Montreal, where Capt. Fred Upshall, a regular skipper for the Bay State concern, assumed command. The Spray is 144 feet long, 22.6 feet beam, and 13.3 feet depth of hold, with gross tonnage of 302. The cost of the vessel was about $150,000, it is understood. Plans are being made to equip the craft for the local fisheries at once, in order to help increase receipts at this port. There are nine more steam trawlers building on the Great Lakes for Atlantic Coast parties, it is understood, eight coming from Superior, two of them being already launched. The ninth is at Manitowoc and christened the Sea Gull, built for the Atlantic Coast Fisheries.

Tilefish was landed at New York by the Mabel Bryson, the trip of 17,000 pounds selling at 8½ cents per pound ex vessel, according to the Boston Fish Bureau today.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Small boats 600 pounds fresh mackerel, gill netters 110,500 pounds fresh fish, mostly pollock, British schooner Harry A. Nickerson 240,000 pounds salted cod and J. P. Foster Jr., from Plymouth, 200 barrels salted herring.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Federal Trade Commission statistics show production of print paper in Massachusetts during the first 10 months of 1917 to have been 1,084,391 tons, compared with 1,067,947 tons in the corresponding period last year. Prices paid during October averaged $2.90 to $3.25.

Revenues of Dominion of Canada for seven months ending Oct. 31, totaled $145,719,060, compared with $121,747,808 for same period last year. Increase was largely due to custom collections which increased from $75,191,250 for seven months of last fiscal year to $91,763,123.

H. L. Gwalter & Co., New York: The local raw silk market is quiet and steady. The piece goods market is between seasons at present, and the demand for raw material on the part of the mills is mostly confined to small lots for filling in purposes. Buyers, however, are watching the market closely and prices have stiffened all along the line under the influence of more reassuring news from Yokohama.

The American Exporter says that during the first seven months of the United States' participation in the war the export trade exceeded that of any other twelve months' period by $500,000,000. Export trade of United States increased from its best pre-war figure, 1913, of $2,500,000,000 to an average for 1917 to date of over $6,000,000,000. Exports to South America from this country are running thus far in 1917 at the rate of $281,256,966 compared with $146,514,635 in 1913, almost double. Shipments to Asia and Oceania are at the rate of $491,186,148 compared with $207,825,327 in 1913, or more than double; and to Africa at the rate of $35,024,412 compared with $28,928,808 in 1913.

UTAH APEX EARNINGS

For its year ending Aug. 31, 1917, the Utah Apex Mining Company produced 3551 ounces of gold, 396,989 ounces of silver and 24,441,451 pounds of lead. Gross earnings from all sources were $1,273,071 with a net for the 12 months of $334,048, equal to 63 cents on the 528,200 shares outstanding.

WESTERN CANADA OIL PROSPECTS

Much Drilling and Investigation Going on—Petroleum in Commercial Quantities Obtained

For years geologists have believed that under the strata of the Benton shale formation in Western Canada lay both gas and oil, says the Saskatoon, (Sask.) Star, which continues: Gas, of course, was struck long ago in the Medicine Hat and other districts in the West, and drilling companies are at work opening up new fields for investigation. Oil has only recently been struck in commercial quantities. Every one remembers the Calgary oil boom, and it is generally known that efforts are still being made in the district where the boom occurred to strike a real flow of oil. But apart from that, an occurrence of no great significance, there have been real efforts made to tap the oil-bearing sands, and recently some of these have been bearing fruit.

The first real find reported is on the Peace River, where Mr. J. D. McArthur, the railway contractor, has had a drilling outfit at work for a year or more. A short time ago oil was struck in quantities that are estimated to make a production of 50 barrels a day possible. There have been many wells sunk in the Peace River district in the past few years, but apparently the real strike has at last been made. More wells will of course be sunk immediately.

While this is the only large strike officially reported, oil prospectors in the West are confident that it is not the only strike made, by any means. At several points northwest of Saskatoon, just inside the Alberta boundary, there are said to have been wells sunk that have tapped the great oil reservoirs believed to exist 2600 feet below the surface. These finds are being kept from the public knowledge, it is stated, but the reports that they have been made are persistent.

Saskatchewan has a large part of the Benton shale formation, under which the oil and gas are believed to lie. Drilling is under way in various sections. It is not only possible, but probable, that within a comparatively short time Saskatchewan will be producing large quantities of this fuel, the most efficient ever known to mankind.

Large American interests are prospecting Western Canada for oil. Not many months ago the Canadian Government made an important change in the regulations governing oil leases. British control was always insisted upon for companies holding oil leases up to that time. Now it is only provided that alien enemies may not control such leases or companies. The change is important, admitting American interests to the oil field here.

LACKAWANNA STEEL'S EARNINGS

NEW YORK, N.Y.—October earnings of the Lackawanna Steel were well in excess of $2,000,000 net for the stock—without deductions for excess profits taxation. Production continues at a high rate, although there is some falling off in deliveries due to car shortage. If this difficulty can be overcome, earnings this month should be fully as large as in October, and net for current quarter should be close to $7,000,000, bringing total earnings after charges for the year to approximately $25,000,000.

Lackawanna Steel began the year with capacity practically booked full for the 12 months, and estimates made about that time placed probable earnings at close to $25,000,000. Events have shown that they were not oversanguine, as was thought in many quarters.

Lackawanna Steel, however, will be caled on to pay approximately $9,000,000 under the war tax bll, this reducing profits on the stock to around $16,000,000, or $46 a share. In 1916 Lackawanna Steel earned $34.81 a share, so that the net for the stock for two years, 1916-1917, will be about $80 a share.

MARINE'S PLAN FOR DIVIDENDS DELAYED

The plan to pay off the 88 per cent of accrued dividends on Mercantile Marine's $51,730,000 preferred was receiving serious consideration two weeks ago. The subject had been discussed and the details of alternative propositions were about ready to lay before a full meeting of the board. The general plan was to pay up to $15 a share in cash, about $25 a share in a serial bond and the balance in additional common stock. The ratios were to be finally determined at a board meeting which should have occurred last week.

It is understood that the change in the allied fortunes in Europe and the adverse shift which the war has taken has greatly changed the feelings of the powers that be. They consider that to take action at this time would be unwise. It is likely, therefore, that this paying off the accrued dividend will have to go over until the international outlook is more reassuring.

BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago, and year ago:

	Wed	Tues	Decline from Mo ago	Decline from Yr ago
Highest grade rails.	83.52	.49	2.60	11.13
Second grade rails..	78.62	.08	3.42	12.86
Public utility bonds	85.44	.15	2.16	11.02
Industrial bonds....	91.20	.02	2.64	7.92
Combined average	84.69	.19	2.71	10.73

*Advance.

LESS FRICTION IN STEEL TRADE

Adjustment of Industry to New Price Regime Proceeds More Smoothly Than Expected—Warehouse Figures

LAST—FINAN IRON NO. 2A

The adjustment of the steel trade to the new regime in prices and to an increasing diversion of mill products from accustomed channels of consumption is proceeding with less friction than had been expected, says the Iron Age. The difficulties of the mills growing out of the lack of co-ordination at Washington are still apparent and in the past week the industry in the Central West, particularly at Youngstown, has lost pig iron and steel output from coal and coke shortage. Car troubles have also increased and the outlook for winter operations, both as to cars, fuel and labor is not encouraging.

Working continuously, the manufacturers' committee appointed to bring all prices in line with those already fixed, has brought out a new list including bar iron, boiler tubes, nuts and bolts, boat spikes electric and automobile sheets wire rope and pipe skelp, and further announcements are to be made covering screws, railroad spikes and track supplies and a variety of collateral products. Sheet and tin plate extras are about ready and there is yet to come a revision of crucible steel products.

An important feature of the week's new prices is the adoption of a warehouse or jobbing spread of 1 cent a pound on sales of plates, shapes, bars and blue annealed sheets and 1¼ cents a pound on black and galvanized sheets and cold rolled steel. Though larger than the normal jobber's profit, these amounts are considered fair, taking account of the reduced amount of mill product that will be handled by jobbers under the new conditions. There is no expectation of readjustment of jobbers' contracts with mills, based on higher prices than those now made, the steel companies having for more than two years refused any guarantees against declines.

In a few secondary products, as nuts and bolts, the new prices will mean in some cases a revision of contracts. There has been more or less friction, moreover, over the pleas by various manufacturing consumers of rolling mill products, for a revision of contract prices. But as long as demand exceeds supply no such readjustments are in sight.

As the government program of steel requirements develops, the steel consuming trade in various lines is feeling the first cleavage between essential and non-essential industries. As priority rulings multiply, the disturbance from steel scarcity in certain minor lines increases and it becomes clearer that the list of affected businesses will grow.

Little finished steel is being sold for general commercial needs, most mills being sold for three to six months ahead. But very considerable shipments are still being made on contracts at lower prices than those lately fixed.

The Government's requirements are now counted on to be 100 per cent of ship plate output, after due allowance of plates for war and food industries and railroad upkeep. Many plate users must resort to universal plates and a larger use of rivets.

The total of cars bought for use abroad has now reached 35,000. Besides the 30,000 for Russia, closed late last week, are 4975 for our expeditionary force in France. Italy wants 3000 to 5000 cars.

Japan is negotiating for 15,000 to 30,000 tons of American standard section rails.

Government work continues to monopolize the fabricating steel industry. The business booked in October appreciably exceeds that of September.

Japan is to have an early release for export of the large shipments of plates lately made from mills to Pacific coast warehouses. Orders for about 70,000 tons of plates for the first 25 vessels of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation have been given out at Washington. The Government has also ordered in Eastern Pennsylvania 15,000 tons of plates for early shipment to Italy.

Activity in pig iron keps up and a fair sized tonnage has gone on the books for delivery in the first half of 1918, all at the government prices and differentials. Philadelphia again shows the largest transaction in basic iron—one steel company buying 45,000 tons for the first quarter of 1918. The Steel Corporation is in the market for 10,000 tons of basic iron for its Pencoyd, Pa., works and this will be the first purchase in years for this plant. In Ohio 6000 tons of basic is sought for shipment to Maryland. In Chicago the demand for basic and malleable pig irons is the feature and there is good inquiry also for standard Bessemer.

GENERAL MOTOR'S OCTOBER REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—General Motors in October earned undivided profits of $3,325,000, an increase of $1,000,742, or 43 per cent, over October a year ago. Cash in bank and sight drafts with documents attached at the close of business Nov. 8 amounted to approximately $22,100,000.

The General Motors Corporation issues the following statement for October, 1917, compared with October of 1916:

	1917	Increase
Cars & trucks sold..	19,169	6,221
Net sales	$18,500,000	$5,460,289
Undiv profit	3,325,000	1,000,742

SCHOOLS; NEW ENGLAND, ONTARIO AND MISCELLANEOUS

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THE NEW BATTERY

In modern trench warfare, writes Maj. C. J. C. Street, in an article on "A New Army Battery," the actual battle, that is to say, the maneuver of mobile forces over an extended terrain, has given place to a perpetual state of siege, varied by local attacks upon some selected point. The attacks invariably conform to a definite predetermined plan, of which the general outline may be said to be the destruction of all cover from which the hostile infantry can resist attack, followed immediately by an assault, in which some definite and clearly defined position is captured.

As the war has progressed, so the defense has developed, leading to the construction of ever stronger types of cover. Keeping pace with this development, the weapons of attack grow more and more formidable, the proportion of heavy artillery, by which alone the defense can be overcome, increases literally daily. The constant provision of fresh units of this army is one of the greatest of the British military efforts.

From the steady stream of recruits that flows in, a certain proportion of men of suitable physical standard are set aside for heavy artillery. Among these must be a fair sprinkling of men of good education, who will eventually become N. C. O.'s, and specialists. These men are sent to a depot, where they undergo the necessary disciplinary training common to men of all arms. They are drawn from all walks of life, without the slightest experience of soldiering in general, much less of artillery in particular, but they are gunners in name already, beginning to feel a proper pride in the title.

From this material the batteries are formed. An officer, who has already seen service abroad, is placed in command of each, and given one or two experienced N. C. O.'s to assist him. The remainder of the personnel consists of the recruits, with a sprinkling of veterans of perhaps a year's service, who have been wounded and are now sufficiently recovered to take their places in the fighting line. The battery thus formed is now ready to begin its training.

It used to be said in peace time that it took three years to make a gunner. Now, in the stress of war, the work is done in a few months. The men have a definite object in view. The sooner they are fit to go overseas, the sooner the war will end, for every one of them knows that this can only happen as a result of the utter defeat of the enemy, and that they, as gunners, will be leading factors in this overthrow. There is no weariness in training now; the harder the work, the sooner will the battery become efficient. Drills, though they last as long as the daylight, lose their monotony. There is so much to be learnt of these strange weapons by which the war is won. The complicated mechanism of the gun grows as familiar as the alphabet to men who have hitherto handled nothing more formidable than a pen or a bale of cloth. Lectures, in which they hear of the experiences of those who have already been out, of the line that awaits them, of the details of the great game for which they are training, as a team trains for the greatest match of its existence, hold far more of interest for them than the amusements to which their evenings were once devoted. The training of a battery is no longer a dull piece of routine, pursued for no apparent end, as once it was in days of peace; but a time of burning enthusiasm, when every one is eager to learn all he can, for a definite purpose. No wonder that, imbued with this spirit, the gunner can be produced in one-twelfth the time that his development formerly occupied.

Then comes the test of these strenuous weeks. The battery proceeds to a practice camp, and there, under conditions approximating as nearly as possible to those of the front, it carries out firing practice. A battery is like a chain; its efficiency is that of its weakest link; the failure of any single officer or man means the failure of the whole. Failure, in its turn, involves the criticism of the authorities, the contempt of its fellows, bitter self-reproach within itself. It says much for the keenness that pervades all ranks that such failures have been few and far between, among the hundreds of batteries that have undergone the test.

During this time the battery, from a random collection of individuals, has gradually become an harmonious whole, a definite war machine, whose various parts move relatively in well-ordered synchronism, typical of the guns that it controls. This is a state of affairs that could never be achieved by the unrelenting imposition of the will of a few militarists upon a head of reluctant conscripts, it can only be reached by the resolute determination of the members of a free nation determined to stamp out tyranny by the most efficacious methods. The machine is eager to get to work, to show its worth in the face of the enemy, not from a love of warfare and bloodshed, but from a sure knowledge that these evils must be grappled with to be finally overcome. It is the modern manifestation of England's determination to sacrifice all for freedom, the spirit of Simon de Montfort, of Cromwell's Ironsides, of Washington and the American colonists.

And, finally the battery takes its place in the line, not underestimating the danger that it must pass through, the weight of the casualties that it must suffer; but resolute and confident, knowing that in the end it will have played its part in a victorious army that will have helped to bring freedom to the world. And perhaps it is this spirit, as much as the excellence of its equipment and the ever increasing flow of its munitions, that makes the British artillery irresistible in every offensive in which it participates.

SIR THOMAS WHITE RECEIVES NOMINATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

BROCKVILLE, Ont.—The Finance Minister, Sir Thomas White, received a most enthusiastic nomination as the Unionist candidate at a convention held here recently. The nomination was moved by W. J. Gibson, who was a Laurier candidate in 1908, and those attending the meeting were very fairly divided between the two old parties.

The meeting was addrssed by both Sir Thomas White and the Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Solicitor-General in the Government and, until recent events, one of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's chief supporters in the House. They both declared that there was but one issue before the people, compulsory service or withdrawal from the fight, "either stickers or quitters," as Sir Thomas White put it. Mr. Guthrie ridiculed Sir Wilfrid's comparison of Australian and Canadian recruiting conditions. "Australia has not a Quebec in the center of it, or its record would not have been so good," declared the speaker.

The Finance Minister said the Unionists would stick to the fight until victory was won. In Canada there should be but one question asked of candidates, "Who is your leader? Under which flag, Borden or Laurier?"

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

The effect of the war upon Boston University classes in modern languages is quite apparent. Figures just compiled show a loss of 15 per cent in the number of those studying German—184 taking it this year to 217 in 1916. In Spanish there has been a decrease of 50 per cent. French, naturally, has gained. To 120 students taking it last year, there are 182 this year, making a gain of 50 per cent. Prof. O. M. W. Sprague of Harvard University will conduct the new course in credits and collections, to be given at the College of Business Administration, beginning next Monday evening.

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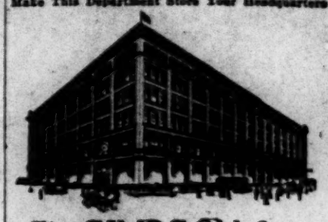
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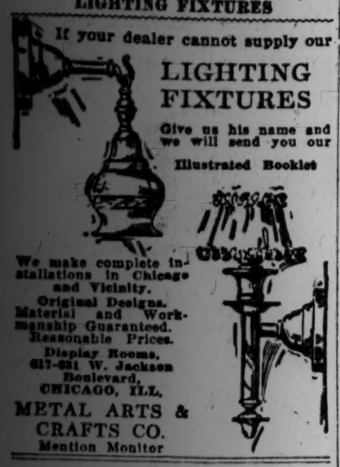

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EDUCATIONAL

SHORTCOMINGS IN IRISH EDUCATION

Mr. Henry McLaughlin Discusses Problems and Offers Some Remedies to Situation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Every one who knows anything about the needs of Southern Ireland realizes that one of the greatest is education—education of all kinds. There are many technical schools, well equipped and well taught, but except in Belfast these are not well attended. Many of the trade difficulties in the South have arisen from this cause, the employers not unnaturally seeing no reason why they should pay top wages for unskilled work, and there is very little skilled work in the country.

Mr. Henry McLaughlin of Hervey & McLaughlin, a prominent Dublin building firm, recently called on a representative of The Christian Science Monitor and discussed this question with him, giving him his views on the subject. Mr. McLaughlin has always been greatly interested in social questions, his sympathies being very much with the workingmen, and his efforts in his own firm have been directed toward the improvement of their condition.

One of their great difficulties, he explained, lay in the fact that in the primary schools the great majority of boys never got beyond the fourth grade, and were not really fit to take on technical school education. The root of the evil was, of course, to be found in the wretchedly bad attendance of pupils at the primary schools. The reasons for this bad attendance were carefully examined at the Industrial Education Conference, when the conclusion was reached that the reasons for poor attendance could be dealt with under the two main heads of deficiencies in the Irish Education Act of 1892, and causes outside the act.

The following are the chief weaknesses in the act and its administration:

(1) Daily attendance at school is not required in Ireland. All that is insisted upon is an attendance of 150 days out of the school year. This militates against the chances of the pupils and the efficiency of the school; whereas in England and Scotland pupils are legally compelled to attend each day the school is open. The act of 1892 has been largely ineffective; it has been stated, even, that attendance was in some cases better before than after the passing of the act.

(2) The long delay in the legal process for punishing offenders; the inadequacy of the fine and its want of proportion to the length and frequency of absence.

(3) The Irish teacher has no power to serve an attendance notice, as in Scotland.

(4) The school attendance officer is not responsible to the school, but only to the school attendance committee.

(5) There are not enough school attendance officers in Dublin.

(6) Exemption certificates are too easily obtainable.

In order to remedy the foregoing the conference recommended:

(a) That daily attendance at school be made compulsory up to 14 years of age.

(b) That the present system for applying for attendance orders be abolished, and that the signatures of the attendance officers and of the teacher be sufficient to validate the order.

(c) That a school attendance court be formed, just as labor exchange courts are constituted; the panel to consist of the existing school attendance committees, other educational authorities, employers and labor representatives. Courts to be formed with magisterial powers. The punishment of delinquents to be made proportionate to the negligence.

(d) The school attendance officer to be an official of the above court, and the teacher to share responsibility with him for dealing with nonattendance.

(e) That as far as possible, an attendance officer should be appointed for every 1000 pupils, and two chief officers to supervise the staff. One of the chief officers to be nominated by the trades council, in order to give this body a direct interest.

(f) The registration of children of school age to be made compulsory on parents.

The causes outside the act may be summed up under the heads of indifference and poverty. For persistent bad attendance truant schools should be established. Poverty, in its various aspects, is the one true cause of the bad attendance in Dublin.

To remedy this, the following recommendations are made:

(a) That a midday meal should be provided at every school for all children who care to take advantage of it; the dinner hour to be from 1 to 2 o'clock for the convenience of those who prefer to go home.

(b) That books and school equipment be supplied free of charge to all children.

(c) That boots and clothing be supplied for necessitous children.

(d) That nursery schools be established for children from two to five years of age.

Mr. McLaughlin also feels strongly that there will have to be radical changes in the constitution of the Board of National Education, which was established as far back as 1831, when the needs of industrial education had not received the consideration due them. The board deals almost exclusively with the children of the working classes, yet these same working classes have not any representation on the board. Employers, too, who are largely affected, are practically unrepresented. Mr. McLaughlin is also very desirous of having apprenticeship scholarships, a scheme for which was proposed at the conference. Where possible, the attendance at technical schools shall be in the daytime.

Mr. McLaughlin said that, of course, they would have to do a lot of educating all round to get the employers, the trade unions and the parents to realize the practical benefit it would be to each to have thinking workmen, instead of merely skilled machines. He mentioned that in his father's firm in Belfast, they had a workman whose family, for four generations, had done this particular work. This man had beautiful hands for his work and could do anything he was told, but he lacked education; he was utterly incapable of invention or of handling men, and, therefore, could never be foreman. Mr. McLaughlin said that his firm made it part of their indentures that apprentices should attend the technical schools, and as a result, he said, he now had a young foreman of 28, who was thoroughly capable because of his technical education, and a private secretary of 22 who had also risen through education. He said there was naturally a very close bond between employers and their employees who had grown up in the firm, and the work, when thinkingly done, was 100 per cent better.

"It is just what the British Army has learnt through the war," said Mr. McLaughlin. "Our Tommies used to be trained as machines, now they are trained to think, and thinking will win the war" Mr. McLaughlin said he would prefer what he thought was the American system, that three months out of every year should be devoted to technical day schools. He thought the boys would be fresher for their work. Day schools, except on this system, would not do, as a boy might miss a valuable part of his training by running out, in order to put in his three or four hours at the technical school.

EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—Mr. Fisher has taken a bold course. He has gone into Lancashire, which is the home of the half-time school system, to find support for his bill which proposes to abolish that system. This is more than any other president of the Board of Education has dared to do. At a huge public meeting which filled the Free Trade Hall, so that a number of the audience had to stand, Mr. Fisher declared that the hour had struck for a great advance in education. The nation ought not to be satisfied with a state of things under which many children were so fatigued by toil before the school hours began as to be unable to profit by their instruction.

Speaking of the question of half-time, he said that he adhered firmly to the opinion that children under 14 should not go into the mill. To him it appeared to be demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt that, in spite of all the consideration which employers exhibited in the management of their mills, the result of this arrangement was bad for education and physique. The time had come when the state must definitely make up its mind whether a plan shown to be detrimental to more than 30,000 children should be permitted any longer to continue. Education was the eternal debt which maturity owed to youth, and he appealed to Lancashire men and women to consider whether they were satisfied with the treatment which the youth of this country now received at the hands of middle age.

Replying to published criticism of his bill made by Mr. John McConnell, vice-chairman of the Fine Cotton Spinners Association, the president of the board said that he was not disposed to dispute the general truth of the assertion that the labor supply in the spinning and weaving industry would be reduced by the abolition of half-time and by the starting of day continuation schools, though he thought that the reduction could hardly amount to the 8 per cent mentioned by Mr. McConnell. What he (Mr. Fisher) would point out was that there were other sources of supply, which would become available after demobilization and when the munition works were closed.

But perhaps the most interesting answer to Mr. McConnell is contained in a letter by Mr. T. C. Horsfall, which was published in the Manchester Guardian a short time before Mr. Fisher's speech. Mr. Horsfall draws attention to the results obtained in Munich, where the introduction of a large amount of interesting drawing and manual training into all the elementary schools and the reduction in size of the classes have had very remarkable results.

In 1898, of 5400 boys who were in the continuation schools in Munich, no less than 1500 were in blind-alley occupations or were loafers with no occupation at all. In 1908, after the introduction of much manual training into the elementary schools, Dr. Kerschensteiner was able to report that of about 2200 boys who left the eighth-year classes in 1908, 2150 went at once to handwork or some other skilled occupation. "The children," he said, "had tasted the joy of solid, practical work, and the shunning of skilled occupation was at an end." The introduction of much vocational training into the compulsory continuation schools has had an equally great effect on the happiness of the pupils, and has gained the cordial approval of both employers and employed. Two Berlin schoolmasters who wrote a report on the Munich system in 1908 said: "Without doubt the Munich schools gain the hearts of the students by means of their workshops. . . . The teachers in general are enthusiastic for their new work, and the students, even those who have good employers, all value the teaching." Another remarkable result is that the desire of the students to continue their education, when compulsion to attend the continuation school ceases at the age of 18, has been greatly increased. The Berlin report states: "It is no longer rare for 30 or 40 per cent of all the students to continue their studies voluntarily, and there have been cases in which 90 per cent of them have done so."

Mr. Horsfall adds: "I believe that if Mr. Fisher will give us much more manual training and smaller classes in our elementary day schools, and good compulsory vocational continuation schools he will very greatly increase the welfare of the nation. Both reforms will cost a good deal, but both will be worth to all classes of our people many times their cost."

As most teachers know, it is a difficult matter to ascertain whether a pupil correctly grasps the meaning of any given passage which is read to him. Dr. Lyttleton tells an amusing story in The Nineteenth Century and After of what happened in a class that was conning over with him the noble ode, "To Althea from Prison." Feeling sure that some of the boys were out of touch with the poem, he explained that the lover-prisoner, when he had sight of his lady, forgot altogether his captivity, and then, turning to one of the class, Dr. Lyttleton asked the meaning of the lines:

"Enlarged winds that curl the flood
Know no such liberty."

"Such liberty as what or whose?" said the questioner. The youth stammered, puckered his brow and replied with all gravity: "Such liberty as his when he'd got rid of her."

The headmasters' conference envisaged a question of importance when they considered the new regulations for secondary schools. It is feared (as the vice-chancellor of Liverpool University and others have indicated) that one effect of the recognition by the Board of Education of advanced courses of study at certain schools, while other schools remain undistinguished in this respect, may be the removal of pupils from the second group of schools to the first group, at an age when the transference will be detrimental both to the pupil and to the school from which he comes. Mr. Fisher himself has already declared that he is fully conscious of "the difficulty of working a general system of transfer of pupils in view of the history and traditions of our secondary schools, and the importance so justly attached to their corporate life and training of character." On this subject, the conference has made it plain that so far as the Board of Education seem to countenance such transfer of pupils at the age of 16, their regulations are in need of amendment. Any change of school should, in the opinion of the headmasters, be made at or before the age of 14.

Lord Rosebery and Sir Lewis Michell have recently resigned their positions as trustees under the will of Mr. Cecil Rhodes. Earl Grey had also resigned his trusteeship a short time ago. Mr. Otto Beit, Lord Lovat, and Mr. Rudyard Kipling have accepted the position of trustees, the other trustees being Lord Milner and Sir Starr Jameson. The trustees have now definitely constituted the Scholarship Fund contemplated by Mr. Rhodes in his will, and have decided to allot the four new scholarships created in substitution for the scholarships formerly held by Germans to the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, to the Transvaal, to the Orange Free State, and alternately to the towns of Kimberley and Port Elizabeth in the Cape Province. As Alberta and Saskatchewan have hitherto had one scholarship between them, the effect of this decision will be that each of these provinces will now have a scholarship.

After careful consideration and consultation with the presidents of a number of universities affected, the trustees have decided not to make any appointments to any scholarships this year, either in the United States or in any part of the British Empire, although the qualifying examinations in the United States will be held as already arranged. This decision is based upon the fact that as all candidates must be men of military age it would not be in accordance with the spirit of the testator's design if young men who first responded to the call of patriotism were to be penalized for having done so. Any candidate who is eligible this year will be equally qualified for election next year.

The president of the board of education should feel encouraged by the resolution of the Trades Union Congress in regard to the school-leaving age. In its original form the motion demanded whole-time attendance of all children up to 14 years of age, for powers to the local authorities to make bye-laws compelling such attendance up to 16 years of age (as against Mr. Fisher's proposal of 15 as the limit), and compulsory attendance at continuation classes till 18. The congress would have none of such permissive regulations. It amended the resolution so as to make a demand for whole-time throughout the country up to 16 years of age, as well as the continuation classes.

This gathering of the trades union representatives was held in Lancashire, the very county where half-time system from 12 upwards is most in use. It may, therefore, be assumed that the Lancashire delegates were in full strength; yet there was not a single voice raised in favor of the half-time system. The president of the board could not have had a better "send-off" for his series of speeches to explain and recommend his education bill in the northern counties.

UTILIZING SCHOOL PLANTS

A recent decision of the New Orleans school board declining to allow use of school property or apparatus in any way for purposes of education of adults in general and married women in particular, is the exception to the rule or law that now seems to be governing a majority of citizens of the United States who have school property in charge. Usually the effort is to get a maximum of service out of an investment of taxpayers' dollars and to adjust curricula and methods of use of the school or the college to any and all the demands that residents who wish to be students may make. More especially is this true now that the country is at war, and because of the economies that the conflict is enforcing; and also because of utility of the school and its equipment as agencies, first for teaching adult aliens what Americanism is, and second, teaching youth and adults of both sexes how to perform civilian patriotic service in time of national crisis.

It was hoped that in New Orleans, as in thousands of other communities throughout the country, the school building might be the center of operation for instruction of residents of whatever age in practical forms of patriotism, and as a place for those community gatherings in each ward or section of the city which would make the ties between persons of various races closer and the population more unified in support of local, state and national civic ideals. To such noble ends, both by night and by day, school officials and volunteer patriotic organizations are now dedicating their efforts on a scale that is commensurate with the size of the country and the gravity of the national and international task. Only here and there, as a matter of theory, is it being argued and decreed that schools are only for children, which is the dictum of the New Orleans school board. The ignorant or immature adult is quite as much in need of schooling as is the child.

Viewed as a problem of economics, the increasing use of educational plants already in existence for any purposes that new ideals of education or broadening conceptions of social service dictate, is a very simple and very exigent one. There are neither dollars nor men justifiably available to construct new structures, when buildings already extant and equipped stand ready to function. Rising costs of living are compelling school boards to incease salaries of teachers, administrators and janitors already employed, for which in turn they of course, as a patriotic duty, are willing to increase their hours of labor. A schoolhouse that has been made fit for habitation and use from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., can be run more economically during the six succeeding hours than a building especially cleaned, lighted and supervised for use late in the day. Persons who are trained to be educators and who have a fixed status on the town or city pay-roll, can without invading any of their rights or imposing any hardships, be enlisted for extra service, with more celerity and satisfaction to all concerned than by utilizing amateurs and volunteers however capable the latter may be. Treated with anything like justice the already enlisted staff of educators can be set at work meeting the rising demands for an educational system that omits no task of civic education, that knows no sex or age limit, and that works day and evening, six, and in some cases seven days a week. For the schoolhouse in some newly settled communities has to provide the religious and ethical leadership that ordinarily falls to the church.

Fortunately all the influence that the President of the Republic, the United States Commissioner of Education and his bureau chiefs, and the National Education Association have to exert is being cast on the side of maintenance on a pre-war basis of all the educational activities of the country, even under the stress of the extra taxation and financial burden which the war will entail. More than that. They are throwing their influence for extension rather than for contraction, if in any case it becomes a question of retrenchment. For they realize that victory rests so much on a process of civilian education while the war is on that it is the distinct duty of university, college and school administrators to keep their doors wide open and their plant in a condition of maximum efficiency; and this no matter what the temporary deficits may be. Germany's status as a militant power is so interrelated with a system of efficient education for war that she can only be overcome by meeting her in that field.

The privately endowed universities and colleges, with administrative boards responsible only to themselves and to alumni opinion for moral support in a given policy, are responding admirably to this policy. Yale and Harvard, for instance, with annual deficits of many hundred thousand dollars staring them in the face, are proceeding with their regular courses as if there were no such thing as a balance sheet. All that can be done for the Government and for society at large is to be done in the confidence that when the war closes alumni and friendly donors will clear up the indebtedness to those who now make loans on the credit of the institution. Whether the higher academic institutions which derive their support from the public treasury will find lawmakers equally far-sighted and patriotic remains to be seen. The response will vary somewhat with the states. In some the champions of a patriotic policy may have to fight covert if not open opposition from pro-German elements of the population, masking their opposition on the ground of the stringency of the times.

Fortunately, if the need arises in any Legislature to argue seriously for a continuation of generous aid to state institutions of learning the record of student and professional enlistment in the national service will be so fine that it will be a brazen-faced and steely-natured critic who will talk of scrimping the appropriations. As in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Russia, so in the United States the "intelligenzia" have been the first to identify themselves with the national cause. The scholar has made of no effect traditional sneers at his love of cloistered ease and his egoistic, self-regarding aims.

EDUCATION WORK IN FIJI EXTENDED

Grammar Schools to Be Regarded as Nurseries for the Public Service, the Governor Avers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUVA, Fiji—In the course of his opening address at the recent session of the Legislative Council His Excellency, the Governor, went extensively into the matter of education in the Fiji Islands.

After correspondence, he said, lasting for four years, with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and arising out of the report of the Education Commission of 1909, the Legislative Council adopted unanimously on Sept. 18, 1914, the report of the select committee of the council, which dealt in a most comprehensive manner with the entire question of education. The committee of the council was unanimous in the recommendations which it made.

The boys' and girls' grammar schools were opened in separate buildings on Jan. 31, the staff of masters at the boys' school and the head mistress and first assistant teacher at the girls' school having been obtained from Australia. The number of pupils now at the boys' school totals 72, while the number at the girls' school is 106, including 24 boys between the ages of 6 and 8. The number of pupils at the two schools is greater than the number in any previous year.

The grammar schools, so far as Suva is concerned, have thus already justified their creation. But the Legislative Council has not overlooked the wishes of parents who live in the country districts, and the council passed, on Jan. 30, a resolution pledging itself to find the necessary funds for providing boarding establishments in connection with the two schools.

The final outcome of that resolution has been the decision to erect at an estimated cost of £7250, a concrete building, the plans for which were approved by a committee composed of three elected members of the council. A portion of the land reclaimed will be reserved for the use of the public as an open space, and will form a part of the space which is situated to the west of the Carnegie Library.

"No efforts should be spared," the Governor said, "to bring to the highest possible standard of efficiency the education given in the Suva boys' and girls' grammar schools. Those schools should be the nurseries of the public service, but they will not serve their purpose if boys and girls are removed from them at the ages of 14 or 15. The schools should aim to give their pupils, whether boys or girls, an education which will enable them in due course to take their places with credit at any university in the Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia, or in the dominions of New Zealand and Canada.

"If such education were attainable," the Governor continued, "the necessity for the cadet system, which has given many admirable officers, and for going outside the colony for suitable candidates for employment in the lower grades of the civil service, would disappear.

"I see no reason why boys and girls who may have passed the London matriculation examination or some other examination of a similar standard, should not be appointed, on leaving school, and as vacancies may occur, to fifth class clerkships with salaries of £100 to £150 a year," the Governor declared, "and why they should not be able to work their way up to the highest administrative appointments in the service.

"The time should come when Fiji-educated boys should be given the opportunity to compete for scholarships which would enable them to obtain outside the Colony the professional qualifications required for such appointments as district engineers, and for careers as barristers and solicitors. For the sake of the rising generation of the colony and the efficiency of the public service, I hope that the views of the late legislative council in regard to the government schools in Suva and Levuka will be confirmed by the present council, and that the present system will be given a fair trial before attempts to amend are made."

On May 15, last, after most careful consideration and after deferring in many points to the wishes of representatives of the Methodist and Roman Catholic denominations, there was made by the Board of Education a comprehensive code of rules and regulations for government and assisted primary schools, which authorizes the payment of grants to assisted primary schools on an exceptionally liberal scale.

The policy of the Government in regard to primary education, which is in accordance with the decisions of the Legislative Council, is as follows:

1. That the primary education of children of European descent in country districts should be provided, if possible, by grant-aided schools, otherwise by government schools at which fees should be charged.

2. That the primary education of Fijians should be left to the mission bodies, and that an endeavor should be made to improve the schools by a system of grants-in-aid to those which conform to the requirements of the board of education.

3. That existing mission schools should be utilized for the use of Indian children and should receive grants-in-aid when conforming to the requirements of the board of education, and that government schools should be established when the requirements of districts were not met by mission schools.

The council of chiefs in June passed a resolution to the effect that the natives should annually contribute £3500 toward the cost of four schools for the primary education of Fijian children in the provinces, and that the schools should be entirely under government supervision. When the provinces concerned have voted their respective contributions, steps will be taken to give effect to the resolution.

The basis which has been established is that educational requirements in the country districts should be met, when possible, by assisted schools, and that, in the event of such schools not being available, government schools will be established. At the present time four schools have applied to be recognized as assisted schools and their applications have been granted provisionally by the board of education.

DUTIES OF TEACHERS IN RURAL DISTRICTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—The home life on the farms is driving thousands of young men and young women to the cities, and one of the duties for the teachers in the public schools, particularly in the country districts, is instruction in building up home life and fostering the community spirit. This was the instruction of C. R. Phipps, lecturer of the Kansas State Normal School, before the Shawnee County teachers in their annual institute.

"The teachers should help organize community clubs, foster neighborhood parties and meetings to talk over neighborhood affairs and for the pure pleasure of people mingling together," said Professor Phipps. "The poor home life, a lack of conveniences, a lack of suitable intercourse among people is driving thousands from farm homes to the cities. It must be stopped or the farms will be depleted of sufficient workers. The school teacher is a power in her community. People look to her for advice, for instruction and for suggestions for entertainment.

"Help these country people to understand and get the group spirit and cooperation will be much easier. As a result there come in due course better roads and that means more neighborliness and friendships. Then come better markets and better homes. The acquaintanceship is extended as the roads and transportation become better. The motor car is doing a world of good right now, but there is still an opportunity for additional help.

"The teachers of Kansas have it within their power to change the trend of movement of people in the Middle West from the country to the city backward, and make the movement from the city to the country. It requires some study and some earnest effort. It can be done everywhere as it has been done in different localities, and the teachers should lead the way."

EXTENSION WORK DONE IN OKLAHOMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Young men and women in many walks of life, including several soldiers located in training camps, are taking the correspondence courses at the University of Oklahoma. Eighty-five courses of study are open for these students.

These correspondence courses are open to every man, woman and child of school age in Oklahoma, and it is estimated that more than 1,000,000 citizens of the State would be eligible for such work. The system of teaching by mail, however, is comparatively new at the University of Oklahoma, and at present the enrollment in this branch of the work is only about 300. More than 1000 requests have come in for bulletins describing the work, many of them from soldiers who desire to study French or some other course that will be helpful to them.

The courses in oil and geology are two of the most popular. They are offered by the University of Chicago through the University of Oklahoma and adapted to Oklahoma conditions. A president of one of the largest oil companies in Oklahoma is taking some technical and culture courses.

WOMAN HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Miss Kate E. Turner, recently nominated as principal of the Bay Ridge High School, is called the first woman to be nominated as head of a Greater New York high school. The nomination came after William G. Willcox, president of the Board of Education, and a delegation of women principals had appeared before the Board of Superintendents and urged that women be named for the vacancies in the staff of high school principals and district superintendents. Miss Turner is a leader in suffrage work among the teachers.

MARTIN LUTHER AND EDUCATION

Dr. P. P. Claxton in Talk at Celebration Tells of Reformer's Attitude Toward Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The effects of the Reformation on education were described by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commisioner of Education, at a quadricentenary celebration meeting in this city. Dr. Claxton began by saying that Martin Luther was one of the great educators of the world.

"Luther had the power," said Dr. Claxton, "of seeing what was needed in his time, and he understood that if the old sanctions were to be broken up, then there must be new ones; if men were to be released from the domination of the Pope and of the priests, then they must be given something else which would be stronger than any authority which they had, and that was the cultivation of the reason, of the understanding, of the power to find and interpret for themselves.

"Luther believed in universal education for boys and girls, rich and poor, high and low. He believed in compulsory education and free schooling. He said:

"'If we will take the child and put it finally into the army and make it fight for us, we have a right to take it from its parent and put it into school, and if we are taxed to buy muskets and to build walls and roads and bridges, why shouldn't we be taxed for the education of the children on which the safety of the city depends?'

"He believed in education according to the nature of the child and not according to any theory which might be made out by the philosopher. He believed in beginning with the concrete things and with simple things. He believed in teaching to the children the vernacular, the language of the common people, rather than giving all the time in the school to the teaching of a language which was foreign to the great masses of the children.

"Luther believed in music and science in the school. He said: 'We shall study oaks and beeches and the things of nature about us.' He believed in presenting them in the concrete way. He believed in turning the care of education round, as Pestalozzi said, in making the people intelligent about the life they lived. He believed also in the religious and spiritual value of education, but he would not have the children taught, even in that day of warfare, hatred to any people.

"Luther said unwise teachers had instilled into the minds of children hatred of the monks and of the Roman Catholic church, and he would have none of it in the school. He would have nothing polemic taught in the schools at all, only of God and of faith and of good works, the things we would call morality today.

"In this country, state and church are separate forever, but that does not mean that we may not teach in the schools anything for the development of the child and for fitting it for good living and good citizenship. There are religious things, however, that each group of men, of parents, would have taught to their children which must not come into the schools; they can best be taught elsewhere by the teachers of the particular denomination.

"Luther believed in having among the people those taught sufficiently that they should become leaders of the great masses of the intelligent and well-taught people. He believed in the university and the college. If he lived today I am sure he would believe in our great public school system. In fact, we got it indirectly from Luther. It came to us from Holland and in Holland it was part of the reformation started by Luther. He would believe in our great public high school. He would believe, no doubt, in the church school, but equally in the state school, supported by the taxes of the people.

"In our time the old sanctions are going, new ones must come. As he wrought for freedom of thought, today we fight for freedom of action. When the war is over a new era shall have come, and in the spirit of Martin Luther we must prepare for it. The forces of good and evil are now arrayed in final conflict, and after the destruction there shall be a new earth in which the gentler gods and more rational men shall reign and dwell."

Dr. Claxton pointed out the necessity of a higher standard of education and civic and political virtue after the war.

COMMERCE AT MINNESOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Prof. Willard E. Hotchkiss, formerly dean of the School of Commerce at Northwestern University, has begun the establishment of a similar department at the University of Minnesota. It is likely that the degree of bachelor of business administration will be added to the degrees now granted at Minnesota. The general features include a broad foundation in social science, history, languages and economics, followed by a professional training for business, with opportunities in the junior and senior years for special training in various lines of trade. Professor Hotchkiss is a graduate of Cornell, and studied government accounting and auditing systems in France and Germany. He was supervisor of the census for Cook County, Illinois, in 1910, and in 1911-12 was chairman of a committee investigating the juvenile courts of the same county.

THE HOME FORUM

Treatment That Is Prayer

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ACCOMPANYING the growing appreciation of the effectiveness and availability of Christian Science healing, is an increasingly insistent inquiry as to what is Christian Science treatment, or what are the means through which are accomplished the remarkable results experienced by adherents of this teaching. That Christian Science treatment is prayer, is a frequent answer to this inquiry, and a correct one; but to the inquirer it presents another word that must be defined. Treatment that the world generally relies upon is not related to prayer. Prayer as it is commonly conceived and practiced has not proved an effective means for the treatment of human ills. It is apparent then that conventional use of either term does not describe Christian Science practice or explain its results.

It is from the standpoint of treatment that most seekers approach Christian Science, but it is from the standpoint of prayer that they come to understand it. So far as the words are differentiated in Science, prayer is the expression of the truth in terms of God, and treatment is the expression of the truth in terms of man. When the scientific unity of God and man is realized, then the synonymity of the words is understood. Since it is fundamental in Science that man cannot be separated from God, the demonstration of this teaching requires that prayer and treatment be understood and applied as synonymous spiritual terms.

It is in terms of prayer more than of treatment that Christian Science is explained in its textbook, "Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. "Prayer" is the title of the first chapter of this book, and it is marvelous how logically and comprehensively this infinite theme is developed in the brief space of sixteen pages. Any earnest, intelligent study of this chapter will reveal something of the availability and power of spiritual prayer. The reader may ponder it more deeply, and appreciate more its application, if he remembers, while he reads, that this prayer is the treatment through which Christian Science does the works that approximate the Christlike standard of practical effectiveness in dealing with human ills.

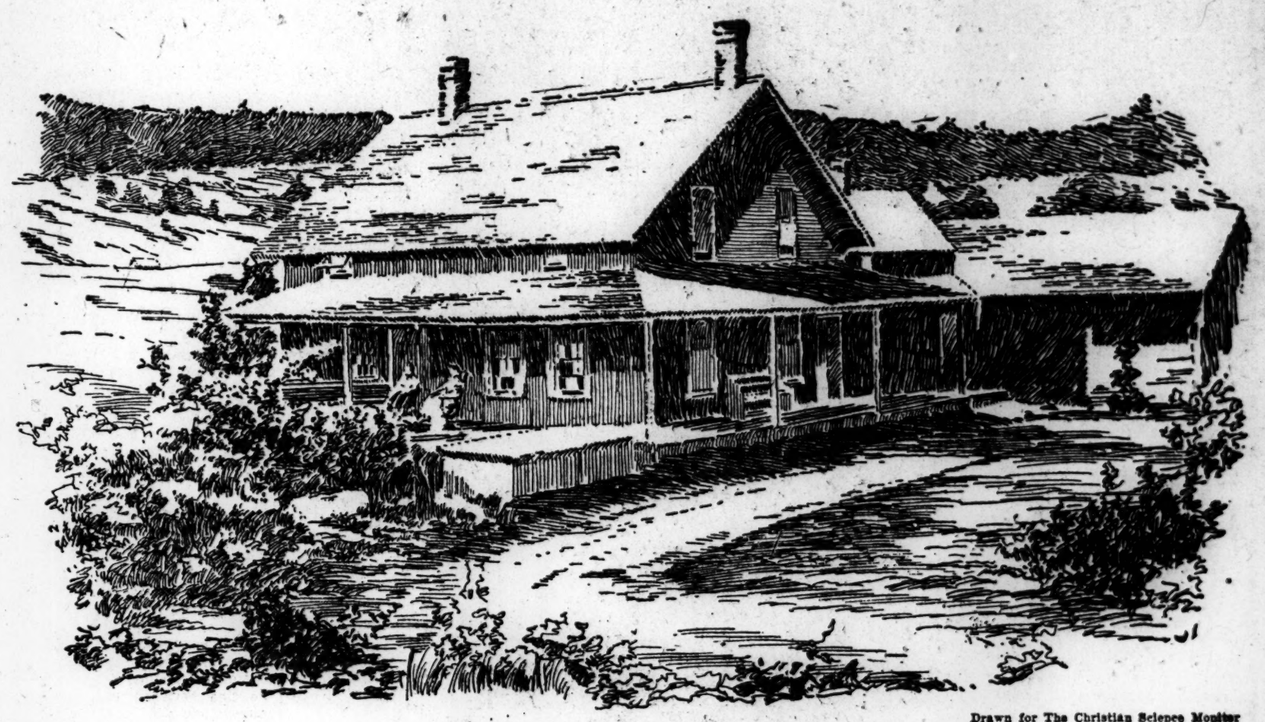
A full statement of this treatment is contained in Chapter XII of Science and Health, and its theme is, "Christian Science Practice." The chapter begins with a repetition of Luke's account of the anointing of Jesus by a magdalen, who some suppose was Mary Magdalene. The whole action of the woman, as described, was practical, exalted prayer, and the transformation and healing that it brought about show its efficacy as treatment. This woman came to Jesus and, disregarding the condemnation and opposition of the onlookers, poured out her precious ointment, which was conclusive proof of her love of good and her appreciation of it as immediate and sufficient help. Every seeker for spiritual healing has need for the same gratitude and love to overcome the conventions and obstacles that seem to separate him from the Christ, or Truth.

The account of this event in the fourteenth chapter of Mark quotes Jesus to the effect that this act of the woman should be known wherever the Gospel is preached. The prophecy is being fulfilled, and it is explicable on the basis that her deed is a type of spiritual prayer.

The treatment that Christ Jesus used in this case is similar enough, both in method and results, to that of his other healing works to give weight to the scientific fact that divine Principle underlies all he did. Accurate statement and demonstration of Principle, then, must be Christian Science, or demonstrable understanding of the theory and practice of Christ's teaching. A requisite of scientific treatment is adherence to the fact that man is spiritual, the idea of God, and, therefore, is perfect, contrary to the human estimate of man. "When speaking of God's children, not the children of men, Jesus said, 'The kingdom of God is within you;' that is, Truth and Love reign in the real man, showing that man in God's image is unfallen and eternal. Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." (Science and Health, pp. 476-477.) We find an example of such scientific treatment in this Gospel story of a magdalen, if we realize that instead of seeing a degenerate, an outcast, which those about him seemed to see, Jesus' spiritual perception beheld the pure likeness of Spirit. The record does not indicate that he undertook to present this fact in words, but his silent realization of it was able, apparently, to reveal to human sense an exalted character instead of a debased one.

The climax of the incident was the Saviour's declaration: "Her sins, which are many, are forgiven; for she loved much: but to whom little is forgiven, the same loveth little." This indicates that love is the essence of prayer. The potency of scientific prayer is clearly illustrated in the transformation of Mary Magdalene, which is described in the Bible as the casting out of seven devils. All the works of the Master disclose the utility and dominion of divine Love which, through spiritual understanding, destroys sin, disease, and death as light dispels darkness. Mrs. Eddy repeatedly declares that God is Love, and that it is Love that heals and liberates. "The vital part, the heart and soul of Christian Science, is Love", affirms her textbook (Science and Health p. 113).

Christian Science proves that such unselfish seeking for good as the magdalen's reveals the allness of good and the nothingness of evil. This includes the treatment of all evil, including disease, as Christian Science holds that Jesus treated it, by dismissing it as a mistake, a falsity, without cause or entity from the standpoint of spiritual being, and letting the evidence of evil disappear. The present demonstration of this Science shows that no element of the healing power of Love has been lost. It proves that the opportunity and duty of manifesting an understanding of the presence and power of infinite Love is always at hand, and is as certain now to evoke healing as it was when Jesus dwelt in Bethany.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

John Brown's House in the Adirondacks

"The traveler into the enchanted land of the Adirondacks has his choice of two routes from Keeseville to the lower Saranac Lake, where his outdoor life is to begin," wrote Thomas Wentworth Higginson, in 1850, describing his visit to the home of John Brown. "The one least frequented and most difficult should be chosen, for it has the grandest mountain pass that the Northern States can show. After driving twenty-two miles of mountain road from Keeseville, past wild summits bristling with stumps, and through villages where every other man is black from the iron foundry, and every alternate one black from the charcoal-pit, your pathway makes a turn at the little hamlet of Wilmington, and you soon find yourself facing a wall of mountain, with only glimpses of one wild gap through which you must penetrate. In two miles more you have passed the last house this side the Notch, and you then drive on over a rugged way, constantly ascending, your only companion the stream which roars and ripples below. Soon the last charcoal clearing is past, and thick woods of cedar and birch close around you, the high mountain on your right comes nearer and nearer, and close on your left are glimpses of a wall, black and bare as iron, rising sheer four hundred feet above your head."

"On your left the giant wall now appears nearer and now retreats again; on your right foams the merry stream, breaking into graceful cascades, and across it the great mountain Whiteface, seamed with slides. Now the woods upon your left are displaced by the iron wall almost touching the roadside; against its steep abruptness scarcely a shrub can cling, scarcely a fern flutter; . . . and beyond this stern passway, this cave of iron, lie the lovely lakes and mountains of the Adirondack country, and the homestead of John Brown.

"The Notch seems beyond the world, North Elba and its half-dozen houses are beyond the Notch, and there is a wilder little mountain road which rises beyond North Elba. But the house we seek is not even on that road, but behind it and around it; you ride a mile or two, then take down a pair of bars; beyond the bars faith takes you across a half-cleared field, through the most difficult of woodpaths, and after half a mile of forest you come out upon a clearing. There is a little frame house, unpainted, set in a girdle of black stumps, and with all heaven about it for a wider girdle; on a high hillside, forests on north and west,—the glorious line of the Adirondacks on the east, and on the south one slender road leading off to Westport, a road so straight you could sight a United States marshal for five miles."

"The farm is a wild place, cold and bleak. . . . Stock must be wintered there nearly six months of the year. I was there on the 1st of November; the ground was snowy and the winter apparently begun—and it would last until the middle of May. They never raise anything to sell off that farm except sometimes a few fleeces. It was well, they said, if they raised their own provisions, and could spin their own wool for clothing.

"Do you ask why they live in such a bleak spot? With John Brown and his family there is a reason for everything, and it is always the same reason. Strike into their lives anywhere, and you find the same purpose at bottom, and to the widest questioning the same answer comes ringing back— . . . 'For adherence to the cause of Freedom.' The same purpose, nay, the selfsame project that sent John Brown to Harper's Ferry, sent him to the Adirondacks."

"I spent but one night at the house and drove away with Mrs. Brown in the early frosty morning from that breezy mountain home which her husband loved (as one of them told me) because he seemed to think there was something romantic in that kind of scenery.' There was, indeed, always a sort of thrill in John Brown's voice when he spoke of mountains."

Saint-Gaudens' Art

"I have tried to show that Saint-Gaudens was a highly accomplished artist, the equal of any of his contemporaries, the superior of most. What made him much more than this—something greatly more important for us—was the vigor and loftiness of his imagination," writes Kenyon Cox, in "Artist and Public."

"He showed it in so early a work as the 'Farragut,' a work that remains one of the modern masterpieces of modern statuary. The man stands there forever, feet apart upon his swaying deck, his glass in one strong hand, cool, courageous, ready, full of determination but absolutely without bluster or braggadocio, a sailor, a gentleman, and a hero. He showed it again and with ampler maturity, in that august figure of 'Lincoln,' grandly dignified, austerely simple, sorrowfully human, risen from the chair of state that marks his office, but about to speak as a man to men, his bent head and worn face filled with a sense of power, but even more with the sadness of responsibility—filled, above all, with a yearning, tender passion of sympathy and love."

"Yet, perhaps, Saint-Gaudens' greatest works are two in which all the varied elements of his genius find simultaneous expression; into which his mastery of composition, his breadth and solidity of structure, his technical skill, his insight into character, and his power of imagination enter in nearly equal measure: the 'Shaw Memorial' and the 'Sherman Monument.'

"The 'Shaw Memorial' is a relief, but a relief of many planes. The marching troops are in three files, one behind the other, the varying distances from the spectator marked by differences of the degree of projection. Nearer than all of them is the equestrian figure of Shaw himself, the horse and rider modeled nearly but not quite in the round."

"What makes it the great thing it is is the imaginative power displayed in it—the depth of emotion expressed, and expressed with perfect simplicity and directness and absence of parade. The Negro troops are marching steadfly, soberly, with high seriousness of purpose, and their white leader rides beside them, drawn sword in hand, but with no military swagger, courageous. . . ."

"The Sherman group, though it has been more criticized than the 'Shaw Memorial,' seems to me, if possible, an even finer work. The main objection to it has been that it is not sufficiently 'monumental,' and, indeed, it has not the massiveness nor the repose of such a work as Donatello's 'Gattamelata,' the greatest of all equestrian statues. It could not well have these qualities in the same degree, its motive being what it is, but they are, perhaps, not ill exchanged for the character and the nationalism so marked in horse and rider, and for the irresistible onward rush of movement never more adequately expressed. . . . Tall and erect, the general sits his horse, his military cloak bellying out behind him, his trousers strapped down under his shoes, his hat in his right hand, dropping at arm's length behind his knee, his bare head like that of an old eagle, looking straight ahead. The horse is as long and thin as his rider, with a tremendous stride; and his big head, closely reined in, twitches at the bridle. Before the horse and rider, upon the ground, yet as if new-lighted there from an aerial existence, half walks, half flies, a splendid winged figure, one arm outstretched, the other brandishing the palm—Victory leading them on. She has a certain fierce wildness of aspect, but her rapt gaze and half-open mouth indicate the seer of visions—peace is ahead and the end of war. On the bosom of her gown is broidered the eagle of the United States, for she is an American Victory, as this is an American man on an American horse."

From Beersheba to Gaza

"South of Debir the land falls away steadily, the valleys become wide and open, and the hills assume a low, rounded form with relatively little bare rock in sight. Such a land ought, it would seem, to be fertile and populous; and the heavy showers which drenched us made the region appear well watered. Yet in the fifteen miles from Debir to Beersheba we saw no sign of any village, merely three ruins and the tents of some Beduin."

"As soon as we left the plateau, bushes disappeared, and the country was barren, except for thin grass on the hills, and stunted grainfields in the broad valley of the Wadi es Seba," Ellsworth Huntington writes in his book, "The Transformation of Palestine." "In many places camels and flocks had been turned into the fields to glean. The Arabs, who cultivate this region as an adjunct to their pastoral pursuits, had taken most of their flocks, however, to the plateau or the Philistine plain in search of more abundant water and forage."

"In Biblical history, Beersheba first appears as a resort of nomads, where Abraham, or, in another account, Isaac, dug a well and made a covenant with Abimelech, chief of the Philistines, whose men had quarreled with those of the Hebrew patriarch. Later it became so important a town, that the well-known phrase 'from Dan to Beersheba' stood for the whole extent of Palestine from end to end. In the New Testament, Beersheba, like Hebron and other large towns, is not once mentioned, but it was doubtless an important place. On the low hills above the ancient wells which lie in the broad Wadi es Seba, ruins spread to a circumference of nearly three miles. Most of the visible ruins belong to the early centuries of the Christian era, when the town was important enough to be the seat of a Roman presidium and a Christian bishopric. Later the place fell into absolute oblivion. . . . In recent times it contained no permanent inhabitants until 1899 or 1900, when Turkish rule had been well established in Southern Palestine. Then a few traders settled here. Soon afterward Beersheba was promoted to the rank of a vice-mutessarifilik subject to the mutessarif of Jerusalem. The Government attaches special importance to the town because of its character as a trading center from which the surrounding Arabs can be controlled. In 1909 at the time of our visit, the village was a straggling little town with good government buildings, a long line of shops down the main street, and dwelling houses for about eight hundred people on the side streets.

"Beersheba lies just beyond the border where permanent cultivation is possible without irrigation. Under present conditions a large town like that indicated by the ruins could scarcely grow up, unless, radically new methods of agriculture were introduced. Irrigation has never been practiced here, although with modern mechanical skill it would be possible. Now, as in ancient times, the seven wells are used only to furnish drinking water. There are signs of progress, however, for a steam pump has been established by the Government at one of the wells. . . . Some of the houses which have cisterns use the water for small gardens of bananas, palms, and other tropical plants. Probably a considerable amount of water might be pumped from the deep gravels in which the drainage of the Wadi es Seba is largely lost. Only in this way can any considerable agricultural population be supported permanently around Beersheba at the present time. Yet in the past, if the ruins of Beersheba itself and the outlying villages are any guide, a large, permanent, agricultural population must have depended upon rainfall, not upon irrigation."

"A ride of thirty miles south-southwest to Aujeh, and the fifty miles north-northwest to Gaza, strengthened the conclusion formed at Beersheba, and threw further light on the great change that has transformed Palestine. Crossing the muddy channel of the Wadi es Seba, already waterless from the flood of the day before, we traversed low rolling hills with slopes so gentle that little soil has been washed away in spite of the dryness, and naked rock is rare. A large part of the country is under cultivation, but we saw no sign of any crops, although in April the grain should have been at its best. Here and there a few Arabs were tented beside heaps of huge earthlike beehives six feet high, under which much straw and a little grain was stored. Every mile or two we passed a group of three or four Arabs coming down from the north with primitive plows swung on the sides of their slow-stepping beasts. The news of the rains of the past few days had already reached the nomads near Hebron and Jaffa, and they were hastening back to plant a little millet, in the hope of having something to eat next winter aside from the products of the flocks and herds. Furrows are plowed three or four feet apart, and in these the seed is planted. Millet will grow in the driest land, provided water is abundant at the start and the sun is warm enough to promote rapid growth. It makes wretched bread, but even that is better than nothing.

"Three hours from Beersheba we entered a region where drifts of yellow sand are piled to a height of ten to twenty feet. The hills face eastward, having been formed by west winds. They are not moving now, but are covered with short, sparse grass and bushes which give to many of them a dark hue. Between the sand hills little patches of crude cultivation occasionally run well up on the sides of the dunes. The sand was evidently piled up at a time when the country was drier than now, but there is nothing to indicate when that time was. The comparative freshness and softness of the dunes suggest that the dry epoch which gave the final touches belongs to historic times, dating back hundreds rather than thousands of years."

Mutual Confidence

By mutual confidence and mutual aid
Great deeds are done and great discoveries made:
The wise, new prudence from the wise acquire
And one brave hero fans another's fire.
—Homer.

Making the World Better

The world only grows better because people wish that it should, and take right steps to make it better.—W. E. Channing.

The Pall Mall Budget

The following is taken from a very well-known preface of C. Lewis Hind's:

"The three years on 'The Pall Mall Budget' deserve a book to themselves: this is not the place. But I must say a few words. Sir Kinlock Cooke (elevated since) was then assistant-editor of the 'Gazette,' followed later by Ivan Müller, a fund of knowledge and jollity. Mr. Justice Darling (since elevated) came in occasionally to write political leaders. He sat sometimes in my room, and I used to wait for him to make a joke. Lord Frederick Hamilton was editor of the 'Magazine.' Once only, it was said, was he cross. That memorable day, when the 'Gazette' had the exclusive news of Gladstone's retirement, Cust ordered all the doors to be locked while the paper was being published, so that the news should not leak out. Lord Frederick could not proceed to his luncheon, and 'the faithful Moody' (the P. M. G.), perennial hall-porter, had to explain.

"It was something to publish in 'The Pall Mall Budget' Kipling's 'Jungle Book' stories. How well I remember reading them one evening in an inn on the Thames till long past midnight, and my reverential joy in studying Kipling's corrections of the typewritten manuscript. It was something to slip once a week ten golden sovereigns for a drawing into Phil May's hand (he was a cash contributor) and to watch the smile on his mobile face broadening into a joke; it was something to say one day to a shy youth, called H. G. Wells, 'I'm sure you could write stories if you chose'; it was something to meet daily G. W. Steevens, ripeness in springtime; it was something to print 'The Gods, Some Mortals, and Lord Wickenham,' by John Oliver Hobbes, and to observe the growing power of E. J. Sullivan revealing itself in the illustrations; it was something to publish Roy Devereux's 'fashion' articles so beautifully written that clothes in the columns of the 'Budget' became allied to literature; it was something to print Joseph Pennell's illustrations of 'The Devils of Notre Dame,' with an extraordinarily fine essay by R. A. M. Stevenson, cousin of Louis, who had one of the most original minds of the day; it was something to originate colored illustrations in journalism, even if I did explain to the curious that the color was produced by the editorial finger dipping in red ink; it was something to profit by the enthusiasm and art knowledge of G. R. Halkett, and to publish his thoughtful cartoons, also the humor of Raven Hill, and the humor bubbling from the structure of Pett Ridge; it was something to help to provide a Christmas tree, four nights on end, to thousands of Mile End children, and to hear the shrieks of joy when the news editor garbed profusely as real Father Christmas entered the hall. What a trouble we had to procure a Christmas tree! No shop in London could provide one big enough, and Mr. David L. Marks will remember how he was instructed to go into Surrey and not to return until he had procured a fir tree of the right size: he will remember how he returned, wet through, . . . to inform me that the tree was lying on three trucks at Nine Elms siding, and that he had slept by it all night.

"Kipling's 'Jungle Tales' were delightfully illustrated by Cecil Aldin. Recalling Kipling's slight but pertinent corrections of the typewritten copy, my thoughts fly back to the day when Vernon Blackburn took me to call upon Kipling in Earl's Court Road, and how the great, little man read 'The Blind Bug' to us (since transformed into a moving and majestic threnody on Wolcott Balestier—'Beyond the path of the outmost sun through utter darkness hurled'). . . . 'The Blind Bug' appeared in 'The Scots Observer.' When Kipling sent the first of the 'Barrack-Room Ballads' to Henley for 'The Scots Observer,' Henley asked me (I had called to see him) to dispatch a telegram. 'You may read it,' he said. It contained three words—'God bless you.'

"It must have been about this time, in the same hospitable house where I first met Beardsley, where one also met George Meredith, Coventry Patmore, and many other notabilities, that I asked the name of a young man—thoughtful, reticent, attentive, but unbending. So he appeared to me, in mind as in body. His firm, well-knit figure looked as unyielding as a Roman statue, and Roman-like were his features. He might have stepped off an enlarged coin. I asked his name, and was told that he was a poet, who had been an actor—Stephen Phillips. All poets gravitated to the Meynell household."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, NOV. 15, 1917

EDITORIALS

"The Miasma of Democracy"

A CERTAIN Roman Catholic organ, published in East Switzerland, has made itself responsible for the phrase "the miasma of democracy." The argument by which it is sought to make this good is a curiously composed diatribe, based on the postulate that the theory that government rests on the shoulders of the people is heresy. Because, the writer argues, man is not endowed with authority over man, the election of governments by the people is null and void. Authority can rest only with God, and therefore cannot rest in the people. Consequently, the theory that democracy governs is atheistic, is, in short, "the work of Satan." Now, there is just one fact which emerges from such reasoning, and that fact is the demand for a theocracy supported by the secular arm. In plain English, the world is asked to travel back to the days when the Pope was endowed with temporal power, and attempted to impose his spiritual fiats on humanity by means of the strong arm of a secular lieutenant known as the Emperor.

Such an outburst might be regarded as midsummer madness in the Twentieth Century, were it not one of the innumerable straws which show the way the ecclesiastical wind is blowing. Every day it is becoming more and more evident that the weight of the Vatican has been cast entirely on the side of the Central Powers, and in saying this, it is necessary to make a distinction, to explain that is to say, that the Vatican is not necessarily the same thing as a Roman Catholic. Just as the English Catholics, of the days of the first Præmunire, and the English Catholics, of the days of the Armada, fought against and opposed the Papal power in Rome, so, a certain distinction arises between the Roman Catholics of Belgium and the Roman Catholics of Austria today, the first being for the purpose of this distinction Belgian Catholics and the second Roman Catholics. All this, however, does not affect the weight in the scale into which the influence of the Roman Catholic Church is cast, for the Vatican represents the mouthpiece, the policy, and the driving force of political Roman Catholicism.

Now the Vatican, whatever anyone may think or whatever anyone may say to the contrary, has never for one moment renounced its claim to temporal power. No man knew this better than Mr. Gladstone, himself the very incarnation of Anglicanism in England. Mr. Gladstone knew personally, as well as politically, what Cardinal Manning stood for, and on more than one occasion he referred publicly to that famous statement of Cardinal Manning's on the subject of the temporal power of the Papacy, made in the year 1874, to the effect that, "there is only one solution of the difficulty, and that is the terrible scourge of a continental war, a war which will exceed the horrors of any war of the First Empire. And it is my firm conviction that, in spite of all the obstacles, the Vicar of Christ will be put again into his own rightful place. But that day will not be until his adversaries will have crushed each other with mutual destruction." That the present war was intended for the destruction of the great Rationalist and Protestant powers, France and Great Britain, respectively, and that the instrument chosen was to be the greatest of Roman Catholic powers, the Austrian Empire, supported by the mad ambition of the rulers of modern Germany for a place in the sun, is becoming more and more manifest every day.

That was the policy of the Vatican, which in developing it was bound to leave out of sight the feelings of the Roman Catholics in England or of the Roman Catholics in France. These incidents were regrettable, but they could not be allowed to stand between the Vatican and the realization of its dream of world power. If the Roman Catholics of England and the Roman Catholics in France could not maintain their countries in the Roman Catholic orbit, then, however reluctantly, the Vatican was impelled to rely upon a Twentieth Century representative of the "Scourge of God" in the person of the Kaiser.

Unfortunately for the Vatican, the best laid schemes of mice and men, as a certain proverb says, have a way of going wrong. It was the Roman Catholics of Belgium who caused the modern Attila to lose the all-important momentum of his first assault, and the Scourge fell, and that without a doubt, on their unfortunate little country. It was recalcitrant France and Protestant England who interposed the next obstacle; indeed, it was their opposition which reduced the Scourge to its wildest brandishing, and brought defeat within full view of Mons Vaticanus. Then it was that heretical Italy joined in the battle, and to whom the next punishment consequently became due, for the Serb, the Rumanian, and the Pole were mere insignificant though necessary pawns in the game.

Now, anybody who has watched the playing of the game must have noticed that it is always played in two parts. The armies of the Central Powers move, but they move always in the rear of a torrent of political gas in the shape of propaganda and suggestion. The power of Germany to devastate England from her Zeppelins or to starve England through her submarines was never attempted until a terrific campaign of suggestion had first swept through the press of the entire world. The attempt to create a mutiny in the French army, and to entrap France into a separate peace was never embarked upon until "the Ally," in the shape of Russia, had been pounded into quiescence through the propaganda of the Deutschtum and the mesmerism of the monk Rasputin. And so, when the efforts of the Pope's chamberlain had been checkmated in their attempt on the Italian navy, the propaganda was transferred to the army, and at the critical moment the Neapolitan troops left their places in the line, before the German assault, shouting "Long live peace! Long live the Pope."

Now, it may be possible to account for certain incidents of a similar nature being coincidences, but it is very difficult to account for all incidents of the same nature being coincidences. As Mr. Lincoln once admirably said, "You may fool some of the people all of the time, and all the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time." The attempt has been made to account for the opposition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland to the conscription bill, welcomed by the Protestants of the North of Ireland as well as by England, Scotland and Wales, on the ground that they are deprived of Home Rule. Now supposing this to be a genuine explanation, what is to be said of the opposition of the Roman Catholic population of Canada, in general, and of Quebec in particular, to the conscription act introduced by Sir Robert Borden, when they are in the enjoyment of the fullest volume of Home Rule possible, and how does it happen that the attempt to introduce the conscription bill into Australia by Mr. Hughes was successfully opposed by the Labor Party, after the Labor Party, on the showing of the leaders of the Roman Catholic Church themselves, had been first captured by the Roman Catholic Federation of Labor? Again, something very similar occurred in New Zealand where a certain section of the Radical Party objected to conscription because of the grounds of the very claim made by the Roman Catholic Church in Canada, that its lay brothers should not be subject to conscription. There is no escape from the conclusions forced upon any open-minded person by these facts. To adapt Mr. Lincoln's words, you cannot explain away all the facts all the time.

This, it is to be suspected, is the secret of "the miasma of democracy."

"To the People of Canada"

"FIRMLY convinced that these objects can best be achieved by a government representing all parties, classes, creeds and interests, I appeal with confidence in its behalf for the sympathy and support of the Canadian people." With such words, does Sir Robert Borden conclude his election manifesto, which he issued "To the People of Canada" on Sunday night. The manifesto is, as might be expected, a statesmanlike document, and one which rises to the high occasion which has called it forth. Sir Robert places the war in the forefront of his appeal, but he does not omit to deal faithfully, and as fully as might be, with other issues. The abolition of patronage, the much-discussed question of the Canadian railways, the taxation of war profits, the granting of suffrage to women, "a measure of justice too long delayed," reconstruction, immigration and colonization all come in for careful treatment. Many of these are fiercely-debated issues, and yet, running through the whole manifesto is an underlying appeal for unity, a desire not to raise any strictly party issue for party purposes, and a determination to appeal, at all points, not to Conservatives and Liberal Unionists only, but to all Canadians. "The Administration in whose name this appeal is made is not," it is declared, "the agent or organ of any group, section or party." To the successful doing of the great thing they have to do, "union among the people is as necessary as coalition of political leaders."

Sir Robert Borden, therefore appeals for unity, and he is not likely to be disappointed. More and more, as the days pass, he is finding that the desire for unity has gone forth with certainty throughout the whole country. In every province, not excepting the Province of Quebec itself, signs are accumulating of a strong desire on the part of the Canadian people to close up the ranks, to sink party differences, and to give ungrudging support to those who are striving to achieve national unity. From the very first, Sir Robert Borden has worked for this, and he has believed in it as possible when few, even amongst his own friends, were inclined to agree with him, and were, indeed, quite frank in their assertions that he was wasting his time in his attempt to reconcile those opposed to him. Sir Robert Borden, however, persisted, and when he finally established a Ministry embracing both political parties, and presented the nation, friends and opponents alike, with a fait accompli, there was immediately noticeable a strong revulsion of feeling in favor of the new outlook.

Generally speaking, all political parties are conservative, as far as their own methods and their own policies are concerned, and, just so long as a new policy is a subject for debate, political prejudices have a way of obscuring those considerations in its favor, which appear in their true light and full importance once the policy has been carried into effect. So it is today in Canada. The Union Government has been formed; the idea of national unity as a present possibility has been practically demonstrated, and the natural desire of the Canadian people to achieve unity is finding expression in many unexpected directions. Already, news is beginning to come in from the constituencies that the two parties are evincing a desire to meet together, to discuss the situation, and to see how far they can settle the election question by consent. Thus the latest reports from Ottawa show that it is already regarded as inconceivable that a Conservative should oppose a Liberal-Unionist candidate where the election of the latter is considered safe. Many one-time Liberals are seeking reelection as Liberal-Unionists; whilst, even in the Province of Quebec, the voice of those who place the winning of the war before everything else is beginning to be heard.

This last is, perhaps, the most significant feature about the situation at the present time. The confident statement of Sir James Loughheed, that Canadians may look for "a surprise" in the coming elections, as far as Quebec is concerned, finds support in the deputation which waited upon Sir Robert Borden from the city of Quebec and district recently, requesting him that a Union candidate should be nominated for every constituency in the Province. Also that a very special effort should be made, at the coming elections, to secure the success of as many win-the-war candidates as possible, "in order to preserve harmony between the two races." Finally, there may be cited the statement of the Hon. Albert Sevigny, the French-Canadian Minister of Inland Revenue in the Union Government, who, in a recent statement, insisted that all the French-Canadian needed was a just enlightenment on the true position, in order to show himself one in race with the defenders of France at the Marne or at Verdun.

It is, today, little more than four weeks since Sir Robert Borden began to form his Union Ministry, and it is still five weeks to the elections. If the present rate of progress for the cause of national unity is maintained, or anything like maintained, the outlook for the future in Canada may certainly be considered about as bright as it well could be, and Sir Robert Borden's faith in the Canadian people as sure enough of its reward.

Brazil Also Rudely Shocked

THE latest country to escape from a fool's paradise is the nineteenth nation to declare war against Germany, that is to say, Brazil. Brazil has declared war on account of submarine attacks on its shipping and the characteristic Berlinese diplomacy attendant upon such acts. But her real grievance, had she realized it, had its roots in a German enterprise which antedated, by a number of years, the beginning of the war and the employment of the U-boat for the destruction of neutral shipping and innocent lives. Germany began to manipulate affairs, evidently with a view to the conquest of Brazil, and the ultimate conquest of South America, when she planted colonies of her subjects in the southern part of the American country mentioned.

It was all done in a plausible way. Germany needed an outlet for her surplus population. South Brazil offered inducements in climate, soil, and so on. Germany would exchange groups of her industrious people for Brazilian hospitality. Brazil was willing, and colonization began. The colonies grew and prospered. The colonists, however, remained German. They spoke only the German language, and they followed only the customs of the Fatherland. They were in Brazil, not of it. They were resident in Brazil, but they preserved their allegiance to the Kaiser.

Brazil, if warned once was warned a score of times since August, 1914, to beware of the German colony, but she felt secure enough to be apparently indifferent. It was known abroad, in Great Britain, France, and the United States, at least, that the German colony in Brazil was quite as much military as industrial in character, rather more military than industrial; that, in fact, the men colonists constituted, in prospective, an advance contingent of a German army of occupation.

One of the latest scraps of information from Rio Janeiro, by way of Buenos Aires, is to the effect that the Brazilian army is mobilizing in Southern Brazil "to prevent, if possible, the uprising of the large German colonies there." The qualification "if possible" is illuminating. "Highly censored dispatches," it is added, "indicate that there is serious trouble with the Germans in those localities," and, in conclusion, there is this significant statement: "They," the German colonies, "are believed to be rising against the Government under the guise of strikes, as was done several months ago." Brazil, several months ago, persisted in calling German insurrectionists "strikers." In a word, that Republic has tried, as hard as her sister to the north of Mexico, not to see things as they are, or to call things by their right names.

But how familiar much of the information now being received from Brazil must seem to people in the United States who have really been awake!

Aborigines

EVEN the very word "aborigines" is wrapped in mystery. Those who know nothing of the discussion which has centered round the subject, sail in, it is true, easily enough with the simple etymological explanation that the word is clearly derived from two Latin words, namely, ab and origine, meaning from the beginning. A little more investigation, however, and the difficulties begin, for the word aborigine did not originally apply to the oldest inhabitants of any country, but to a mythical people, the Aborigines of Central Italy, connected with the legendary history of Æneas, Latinus, and Evander. These were supposed to have descended from their mountain home, near the ancient Sabine town of Reate, upon Latium, whence they expelled the Siceli, and subsequently settled down as Latini, under a King Latinus. The difficulty in the way of attributing an almost obvious derivation to their name arises from the fact that they were always regarded as "Hellenic immigrants," and not as an original Italian people.

And so scholars have proposed "arborigines" or "tree-born," and yet others "aberrinines," or "nomads." As one writer has put it, the most that can be said is that, if not a general term, "aborigines" may be the name of an Italian stock, about whom the ancients knew no more than ourselves.

And yet there is, after all, something specially appropriate in the fact that the origin of the word should be unknown, because that is the first prerequisite of the aborigine. Indeed, the moment his origin is known, he ceases to be an aborigine. And it is this fact, no doubt, which has always rendered him such an attractive figure in history and in fiction. Even the black man of the Australian bush, whose annals, as far as can be ascertained, contain nothing of the great deeds of the North American Indian, is not without his honored place in story.

Then, of course, when it comes to the North American Indian, the doors of one of the greatest hunting grounds of romance and high adventure which history affords is immediately thrown open. In the company of such master guides as James Fenimore Cooper and Captain Mayne Reid, one takes the trail as easily and naturally as ever did a Hawk Eye, or one of Montcalm's Indians. And so every aboriginal people, almost, has its special chronicler.

One of the great difficulties about aborigines is to be certain that they are aborigines. About the vast non-Aryan peoples of India, the Bhils and the Gonds of the central highlands, for instance, there may be no doubt. Neither is there any doubt about the Dravidians, upon whose struggle with the Aryan hordes, pressing through the passes of the Hindu Kush from the north, the curtain is rung up on Indian history; but when it comes to such people as the Maoris of New Zealand, for instance, the matter is found to be full of debate. They were, it is true, the people that the great old Dutch navigator Tasman found there when, on the 13th of December, 1642, he cast anchor off a "high mountainous country," to which he gave the name of Staten Landt. And yet, although nothing is to be proved, everything goes to show that, in spite of the fact that their very name means "indigenous," they none the less were not the oldest inhabitants, but displaced an earlier Melanesian tribe. Indeed, they themselves, although such evidence is far from conclusive, look away from New Zealand to Savaii, originally Savaiki, the largest island of the Samoan group, for their origin. "The seed of our coming is from Hawaiki; the seed of our nourishment the seed of mankind." So one may go on. One aboriginal people leads to another, and, before one knows it, one is building up theories, repeopling lands, raising lost continents, and finding traces of lost races wherever one goes.

Notes and Comments

THAT was a particularly happy phrase of the Viceroy of India, Lord Chelmsford, in his opening address to the Indian Legislative Assembly, in which he spoke of "the goal of British rule in India." His definition of the goal, too, was timely. It was, he said, "the endowment of British India as an integral part of the British Empire with self-government." Like Wendy, India has often asked the British Government to "define its intentions." Unlike Peter Pan, the Government has complied.

TALKING about mergers among the lesser baseball interests of the United States, and the probability that "the whole map of organized baseball" may be changed by present conditions, it may occur to some people that, no matter what the "magnates" do toward changing the standing of the little clubs or their relation to the big ones, many of those who were among the minor players, only a short time ago, have become majors, with the probability that before the war is over they will have become colonels, or perhaps generals.

"DIARIST," in the Westminster Gazette, reminds his readers that premature nomination to military rank, such as is recently reported in the case of the ten-year-old son of the German Crown Prince, was not unknown at one time in Scotland, and was not reserved to princes. Families who could command influence often secured a captaincy, or even higher rank, for an infant, together with the salary attached to the post. The story is told of the case of the father of a family, somewhere in the Eighteenth Century, who was disturbed at breakfast by a hideous noise upstairs. A servant, being called down and interrogated, replied soothingly: "Hoots, sir, it's naethin' ava. It's juist the Major greetin' at the lumps in his parritch."

BEGINNING this week, the Board of Education of Chicago has undertaken to supply teachers to any industrial establishment in the city where twenty-five or more students can be spared from their work long enough to receive the necessary instruction. Among the earliest applicants for the service were two large packing houses. This extension of the public school system is an innovation in the United States. If successful in practical operation it will not long be confined to Chicago. It seems like a rational way of bringing elementary education to those who must work by day, and who, for some reason, cannot be induced to attend night school.

THE theater, in France, is so essential a part of national life that it is not surprising to find the French making an extensive use of it as a means of intercourse with the Latin sister, Italy. Already the Opéra and the Opéra Comique have sent their "stars" to the big Italian cities, and this winter the Comédie Française is sending a cast to play, along with other things: "La Gioconda" of d'Annunzio, and "Le Cloître" of Emile Verhaeren, as well as English and Portuguese plays. French plays, it is to be imagined, will not be altogether left out, but, if these French artists may be said to be engaged in propaganda work at all, it is certainly in the very highest sense. They express, with the inimitableness of French art, a true cosmopolitanism.

A NEW YORK contemporary puts the result of the inquiry into the cause of the destruction by fire of the Washburn Wire Company's plant in a naïve way by saying that "the only evidence obtainable is that enemy aliens were employed there." This, of course, leaves everybody in doubt.

DALLAS, Tex., is in a fair way to realize a dream. The prospects of creating a park in front of her Union Railway Station are very good. That is, the project has been approved at the polls, despite vigorous opposition from those who cling to the apparent notion that the railway entrance to a city should be uniformly discreditable. The Dallas Morning News is right when it says that the park, when established, will determine the whole Union Station neighborhood. Everybody who is at all experienced in traveling knows what it is that now determines the character of great railway terminal neighborhoods in American cities. The razing of a block or two in front of a railway station, in the average city, and the substitution of trees, shrubbery, greensward, and flower beds for saloons and saloon accompaniments, would improve the character, not only of the neighborhood, but of the entire community.

THE point is raised, by one who evidently fails to grasp the situation, that German music is not of Hohenzollern composition. Surely it is not. But there is good reason for believing that it has been used in the United States for a long time, and is being used in the United States today, to camouflage Hohenzollernism.